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FIVE CENTS A COPY

Balkan Political Barriers Impede Flow of Commerce and Slow Down Traveling

BULGARIAN TOWN IN TRADE POCKET

Petrich at Corner of Three Frontiers—Here Lives Macedonian Cæsar

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PETRICH, Bulg.—It is when one goes from the Greek seaport of Saloniki, which forms the tip of the Macedonia funnel, up the Struma River to Petrich that one sees most graphically how greatly political boundaries interfere with natural trade communications.

The Struma is one of the big rivers running from north to south across the Balkan Peninsula and emptying itself into the Ægean Sea. Another still larger one, 40 miles to the west, is the Vardar, along which, from the most ancient times, traffic has passed from eastern and southern Europe to the Mediterranean.

The little Bulgarian town of Petrich situated between these rivers ought to be fortunate since it lies near two great lines of communications. But men have interfered with nature and partially or completely blocked up both lines, leaving Petrich entangled in a network of boundaries. It lies at Bulgaria's Land's End, in the very southwest corner of the country, near both the Jugoslav and the Greek frontiers.

If there were no boundaries one could reach it from Saloniki by train and automobile in four hours. From Sofia, the capital of the state in which it is situated, it is 15 hours by train and 10 hours by automobile. I recently went by train to Petrich from Saloniki, passing through Greek Macedonia to the little Greek border town of Demir Hissar, three hours away.

Great Influx of Greeks

This area all formed part of European Turkey until 1912 and was inhabited by a mixed population with Bulgarians predominating and Turks coming second. But wars have brought about a radical change.

Most of the Turks have fled to Turkey and a large proportion of the Bulgarians have gone to Bulgaria. In their places have come thousands of Greek peasants from Asia Minor.

On our way we passed many of the new white standardized villages that have been put up for them and saw very extensive drainage operations which the Greek state is carrying on in order to redeem large areas of swamp land. It seems very probable that within the next few years the Greeks will do more to make this land productive and habitable than the Turks accomplished in five centuries.

The way to get from Demir Hissar and this part of Macedonia across the boundary into Petrich and the part of Macedonia lying in Bulgaria is to go by automobile up the Struma valley

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

German Fascists Harm Own Cause In Recent Events

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 30—German opinion recognizes that the Fascist movement has damaged its cause in two recent important events.

First, the National Socialist parliamentary group meeting in Munich, protesting against recent presidential decrees, rudely reminded President von Hindenburg of his duty, and suggested he should make way for a "national" President. This attack on Germany's greatest hero and the chief force for stability in the state has reacted seriously upon the Fascists.

Secondly, the Supreme Court, which hears cases concerning government officials, has just pronounced a verdict declaring Adolph Hitler's movement to be revolutionary and hence dangerous. This court, dealing with an official who refused to give up his present position in the Fascist movement after the Prussian Government had forbidden state officials to join either the Fascist or Communists, pointedly inquired why the Fascists maintain military forces if they do not intend a revolution.

The court refused to accept recent assurances and pledges of Nazi leaders that the movement intended to operate in legal channels. Therefore the court strongly condemned the state official who affiliated himself with the Fascists.

BRITISH SHIP LINES BACK OCEAN FARE CUT

PARIS, April 30 (AP)—A drastic cut in the cost of transatlantic travel was understood today to have been proposed by British shipping interests in a rate conference here.

The British proposal was said to amount to a 10 per cent reduction in first and cabin class ocean fares and establishment of a $100 steerage rate for the round trip between Europe and the United States and vice-versa.

Other shipping interests were understood to be opposed to such a radical slash, with the result that the conference has developed into a meeting of intense debate from which a decision was not expected for several days.

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Austrian Parliament Names First President

© Keystone

DR. KARL RENNER

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 30—Dr. Karl Renner, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party and first Chancellor of the Austrian Republic in 1919, yesterday was elected as First President of the Austrian Parliament. The First Presidency corresponds more or less with the office of Speaker in the English House of Commons. Dr. Renner as Chancellor showed great tact and moderation, and it is expected that his experience and sound judgment will mean much for the Austrian Parliament.

Siamese King Is Honored By College Heads

Washington University Confers Degree Upon Visiting Monarch

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—American educators today paid tribute to King Prajadhipok of Siam for his efforts in promoting education among his people, as the George Washington University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The convocation took place in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan-American Union here. Representatives of seven prominent educational institutions presented scrolls bearing messages of greeting to the King and verbal greetings were extended by Dr. Charles R. Mann, director of the American Council on Education, and B. W. Frazier, representing the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. William John Cooper.

The citation, read by Cloyd Heck Marvin, president of the George Washington University, as he invested the King with the purple academic hood of the LL.D degree, characterized the monarch as "beloved ruler of an independent people."

The King, addressing the company in English, commended American educational methods, pointing out that they have played a significant part in the advancement of modern Siam.

"In accepting with profound appreciation this degree," he said, "from a university which bears the name of one of history's noblest characters, I make grateful acknowledgment not only for this recognition of the services I have endeavored to render to my people, but also of the earnest efforts and the signal achievement of my predecessors who first began the modernization of the Kingdom through the processes of education.

"American methods and institutions and resources have played a considerable and significant part in the development and advancement of modern Siam and I am more than thankful on that account, for this evidence of commendation from an American university situated here in the capital of the United States.

"I appreciate also the presence here of the representatives of so many famous institutions of learning and their kind greetings. I wish to express my gratitude and that of my people for the friendly reception which has been accorded to Siamese students by the universities and colleges of America."

The King's entrance was heralded by a flourish of trumpets and the Siamese national anthem. Queen Rambaibarni, Prince and Princess Svasti, parents of the Queen, and Prince Amoradat, Siamese Minister marched in the academic procession. Universities represented at the ceremonies were Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Virginia, Johns Hopkins and Chicago.

Last night the King and Queen and the Queen's parents were honor guests of President and Mrs. Hoover at a formal dinner in the state dining room of the White House. The finest service that the White House boasts was brought out for the regal visitors. Pink tulips, snapdragons and other spring flowers enlivened the long table. Other guests included Vice-President Curtis; Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Gann; Chief Justice and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes; seven cabinet members; other members of the King's party; ranking members of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committee; David E. Kaufman, American Minister to Siam; and several State Department officials.

CHICAGO MAYOR ASKS BANKERS TO HELP CITY

Delay on Taxes and Heavy Interest Bills Deplete Pay Roll Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 30—The banks of Chicago have been called in to help reorganize the financial system of the City of Chicago, Mayor Anton J. Cermak announced yesterday in reporting that without further help from the banks Chicago would have difficulty in its pay rolls beyond the next day.

Addressing the Chicago Association of Commerce, the new Mayor of Chicago told business men that delays in tax payments and huge interest bills on the city's indebtedness had put the city in a position "where it will be impossible to obtain cash sufficient to meet our necessary pay rolls promptly."

The task thus thrust upon the Mayor and City Council was beyond their power alone to solve, Mr. Cermak said. He looked to the bankers for assistance. They had been most helpful. The pay rolls could not possibly have been met without their help, and he was asking, he said, for a continuance of their help and coöperation until it would be possible to get the city back on a sound business basis.

The chief underlying factor in the present pay roll crisis is the same as that which ran the city treasury dry last year. Taxes are still an entire year behind in collection, the tax muddle continues, and the city is not only suffering from the loss of normal tax revenue but from having to pay interest on money borrowed to make it up.

Financial handicaps under which the city is struggling were thus outlined by the Mayor:

Borrowings of the city and school board against the future payment of taxes total $228,000,000. Most of this carries 6 per cent interest. The current delay in tax collections will make it necessary to borrow still more, which means more interest.

The cost of this enormous borrowing against taxes will be almost $9,000,000 this year. This is $3,000,000 above what was paid out for the same purpose in 1927. In other words, interest on tax anticipation warrants has multiplied eight times in four years.

Unpaid bills accumulating from year to year have reached a total of $6,436,000. These stand in the form of judgments. The council has failed to make substantial appropriation for the retirement of judgments and they run on, paying interest at 5 per cent.

Current unpaid bills for material and supplies amount to $4,600,000.

Meanwhile, the city has $30,000,000 in unexpended bond and trust funds which cannot be touched except for their specific purpose. While the city is borrowing at 6 per cent, these funds are receiving from 2 to 2½ per cent.

Bennett Promises Insurance Plan During His Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 30—A system of unemployment insurance will be submitted to Parliament during his term of office, R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, promised in a debate yesterday on a resolution of A. A. Heaps, Labor member from Winnipeg.

Asking for "the immediate establishment of a federal system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, and invalidity" Mr. Heaps pointed out that improvements in machinery and the speeding up of production tended to increase the concentration of wealth in a few hands and to add to the difficulties of labor.

Public relief, no matter how generously preferred, tends to demoralize the recipient, he said, until it becomes easier to accept a dole than to seek work. It is high time he said, that some form of unemployment insurance came into force.

He reminded the House that it had given its approval to such a step in the session of 1928 when conditions were not so acute and trusted that it would now put it into action.

While Mr. Bennett agreed with the essence of the motion, he suggested the dropping of the word "immediate" and the addition of the word "contributory," declaring that the provinces must first be induced to cooperate with the Dominion. He said he would never be a party to any system where the employees did not contribute to the funds.

He considered that the first problem to be solved was the size of the premiums, for upon this, he said, depends the success of the scheme. Great Britain, he explained, has become involved to the extent of nearly $500,000,000 on account of underestimating the amount of the risk.

"Any legislative action taken by Canada should be predicated upon knowledge and experience," he said. "When these are attained and the provinces have fallen into line, I will be ready to support such a bill."

COMMUNISM BANNED IN CHINESE SCHOOLS

PEIPING, China (By U. P.)—Chinese school teachers in Kirin Province, Manchuria, must hereafter furnish bond that they will not teach Communism in the schools, according to an order issued by the Kirin Government.

The principal and dean of a middle-class school in Kirin have been convicted of connection with Chinese Communists, and sentenced to prison for five years each. Kirin authorities are particularly opposed to Communist agitation, because of the large numbers of Soviet Russians in North Manchuria.

Mexico Aids United States In Stopping Liquor at Border

Mounted Men Maintaining 24-Hour Watch on Frontier From Juarez to Guadaloupe in Coöperation With Customs and Immigration Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL PASO, Tex., April 30—The Mexican Government is actively coöperating with the United States in a campaign to curtail the smuggling of liquor and drugs into the United States along the border in the El Paso district.

Under command of General Enrique Zertuche, 300 mounted soldiers are maintaining a 24-hour watch on the border from Juarez to Guadaloupe. They were sent at the request of Gen. Miguel Gonzales, commandant of the Juarez garrison, to coöperate with United States customs and immigration officers.

In conjunction with the arrival of the troops, Mayor Baltazar Adame, of Juarez, received orders from Governor Andres Ortiz to close all bars and questionable places along the river between Juarez and Zaragoza. These places are used principally as blinds for shipments of liquor into the United States, or for hiding places for merchandise that has been smuggled into Mexico.

First of these places to be closed was the "Hole-in-the-Wall," near Fabens, Tex., about 25 miles southeast of El Paso. This café and bar has been operating for several years. The boundary line there is simply an irrigation ditch, since part of the land south of the Rio Grande, near Fabens, is United States soil.

This point was not a regular port of entry, and easy to cross at all times of the day or night. A good highway, on the United States side of the ditch, made the "Hole-in-the-Wall" easily accessible.

Plans for coöperation of the two governments have been under way for some time. Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, conferred here with Javier Larrea, representative of the Treasury Department from Mexico City, on April 18, and announced that the outlook was favorable for this coöperation.

One of the greatest aids that the patrol forces will have in curtailing smuggling along the border will be the acceptance of the river rectification plans and the completion of the work which these plans outline. This program has been worked out by the International Boundary Commission, headed by L. M. Lawson, American section, and Gustavo P. Zerrano, Mexican section.

WOMEN PLEDGE CLUBS' SUPPORT TO CLEAN PRESS

'Vulgar Ugliness' Found in Sensational Newspapers Denounced in Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 30—Condemnation of the sensational press of America was the high light of the third day's session here of the fourteenth biennial council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

This was expressed by unanimous approval of the report of Mrs. William R. Alvord of Detroit, chairman of the department of press and publicity. Cleaner journalism, she said, was one of the objectives of the department, with a statement that she was tired of "screaming headlines, scarheads, big black letters, pale pink paper and all the cheap vulgarity flaunted by our yellow journals on the streets of our great cities."

In such connection she referred to "vulgar ugliness" and to increased sales of newspapers on the days a great scandal is in the headlines. She admitted that it is an overwhelming problem, but never yet have club women given up because the problems seemed insurmountable. The time has come to resist [illegible] and to talk about them.

Opportunity for Service

"There are wonderful newspapers. Let us buy and read them and talk about them and commend them. The influence of 2,000,000 women is tremendous. The time has come to turn the full force of that influence against the filth and vulgarity that pollute too many daily sheets and to concentrate our material strength on decency and clean journalism."

Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. did not appear to give a scheduled address on "What's News in Club Publicity." His place was taken by Ward Adams, a local news editor, who discussed the difference between news and publicity and propaganda.

Harvey L. Taylor, president of Gila College at Thatcher, Ariz., spoke on "What Price Leisure," addressing himself especially to the need that women make profitable use of spare time that now too often is wasted.

Progress toward success in the celebration of the George Washington bicentennial was assured in a letter read from Mrs. John Dickinson Sher-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

King Carol Denies Dictatorship Aims

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 30—King Carol disclaimed all intention of establishing a dictatorship in Rumania in a declaration to the Little Entente press congress here yesterday.

Ever since his return to Rumania, he said, he has repeated his determination to rule under the Constitution and Parliament. Now he believes the Iorga Government to be the best guarantee that the Constitution will be respected. The King asked the journalists to speak frankly against the dictatorship propaganda, which he called "disgusting."

His statement was well received on the eve of the special session of Parliament, since his adversaries say C. Argetoianu favors a Government without Parliament. All parties have held sessions in preparation for the possible dissolution of Parliament. In Juliu Maniu circles it is declared Ion G. Duca and Mr. Argetoianu are combining lists for the coming elections, in the struggle against Mr. Maniu, the peasant leader.

ITALY'S GROUP FLIGHT PAID FOR BY STAMPS

ROME, April 30 (AP)—The cost of the Italian group flight to Brazil last January—about $160,000—was completely covered by sale of special stamps, the Air Minister, Italo Balbo, told the Chamber of Deputies. This, however, did not include the loss on planes sold in Brazil.

SAFER HIGHWAY RESPONSIBILITY PUT ON DRIVERS

Removal From Roads of Criminally Negligent Urged at Meeting

Responsibility for making the highways safer was placed squarely on the shoulders of the individual automobile driver at the second day session of the Industrial and Public Safety Conference held at the Hotel Statler today.

Three experts who have studied conditions from different vantage points expressed the opinions that the solution to the growing toll of automobile fatalities and accidents rested in changing the careless habits of the driving public and in barring, not by temporary suspension of driving privileges, but by permanent removal, all persons convicted of "criminal negligence" in operating motor vehicles.

It is of paramount importance that the automobile driver who cannot be reached by education, who cannot be counted upon to shoulder his responsibility as an operator of 3000 pounds of potential trouble, should be treated with the utmost severity, Edward E. Whiting, author and student of traffic conditions, impressed on the experts.

He classified wayward youths, drunken drivers, hit-and-run drivers and those who had shown themselves to be temperamentally unfit, as the "criminally negligent," whose rights to drive should be terminated.

As the result of a carefully thought-out program, through which it was learned that speed at street intersections caused a large proportion of accidents, Rhode Island managed to reduce its fatality toll from 145 in 1928 to 106 in 1930, Harry C. Burnham, Rhode Island Board of Public Works, informed the safety experts.

Describing the course of action taken in his State, Mr. Burnham told of the formation of a traffic observation group which went about the streets studying the traits of drivers, the conditions surrounding accidents, and the general causes for them. After a period of study covering more than four years, it was found that speeding under unfavorable conditions was the main trouble, Mr Burnham explained.

From 1925 to 1928 the average speed of motor vehicles in the State rose from 22 to 34 miles an hour, he said. He explained that within city or town limits a car passes a street intersection every 500 feet. The motorist seldom slows up unless forced to, his figures showed.

"Our way was then clear," the Rhode Island official declared. "We conducted a strict campaign against speeding at street intersections. We solicited the aid of newspapers. We took drivers off the road who were 'criminally negligent' and allowed them to return only when absolutely convinced that they had learned their lesson."

To prove that the judgment of traffic officials was sound in such cases, Mr. Burnham pointed out that only ½ of 1 per cent of the drivers returned to the road after temporary suspension of driving privileges became accident "repeaters."

Joseph A. Conry, Boston traffic commissioner, made a stirring appeal for the coöperation of the individual driver in promoting highway safety. Statistics, surveys, and investigations only bring traffic officials back to the poignant fact that rules and regulations fail to prevent instances where carelessness causes accidents.

"The right of the pedestrian to his life supersedes legal 'right of way,' he declared. "The pedestrian who steps off the curbing with his eyes glued on a shop window is not concerned with laws of the road. Coöperation has always proved a more salient factor in safety than coercion."

COURTAULD MESSAGE ADVISES FOOD GONE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, April 29 (AP)—A wireless message received at Reykjavik, Iceland, today purporting to be from Augustine Courtauld, British natural scientist who is lost in northern Greenland, said: "Absolutely without provisions."

REVOLT REGIME IS PROCLAIMED IN SOUTH CHINA

Nanking Minimizes Move to Defeat Government of Chiang Kai-shek

SHANGHAI, April 30 (By U. P.)—A proclamation of "independence" was issued today by anti-government leaders on behalf of the Chinese Provinces of Kwangtung, Fookien, Kweichau, Hunan and Kwangsi. It was announced that a "provisional revolutionary government of South China" will be established.

At the same time the position of the Nationalist President, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was strengthened when Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the late Mukden war lord, Chang Tso-lin, and himself ruler of Manchuria and North China, arrived in Nanking after having flown down from Tientsin. A banquet will be given to the Manchurian leader by General Chiang, who is expected to exert every effort to keep this powerful ally in line against the sudden revolt which has flamed out against him, centered at Canton.

The political and military situations were most confused today, with alignments for and against General Chiang reported hourly, but with little to indicate conclusively what the next few hours and days might bring forth.

Leaders of the opposition continue to insist that their movement is not directed against the National Government as a whole, but rather against Chiang Kai-shek's alleged personal dictatorship, to the building up of which, it was alleged, he had misused his dominant position in the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang), the governing group and the only real political party in the country.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, was likewise a target and it was insisted that both must leave to clear the way for a "true representative" government standing for all elements of the party rather than for what has been termed the "Soong dynasty." General Chiang is T. V. Soong's brother-in-law and other members of the family are prominent in the present Government.

An announcement was made today by the semiofficial Kuo Min News Agency on behalf of the National Government that the success of preparations for the May 5 "people's national convention" has eliminated prospects of success of revolutionary military action.

"The 'reorganizationists,'" said this announcement, "are seeking with the fatuous blindness of the Stuart pretenders to stir up the lesser militarists in order to oppose the forthcoming convention."

No responsible leader dare draw sword, however, at the present time, the statement declared, and it was promised that the Government would end the revolt within a week.

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways and son of the late Sun Yat-sen, and Wang Chung-hui, head of the Department of Justice, continue to remain in the foreign-controlled French concession of Shanghai following presentation of their resignations.

T. P. Soong arrived in Shanghai from Nanking today, but the purpose of his trip is not known.

Dry Law Repeal Bills Defeated In 13 States

Special from Monitor Bureau

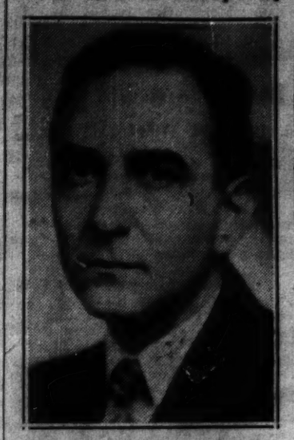
CHICAGO, April 30—Although bills to repeal or modify state prohibition enforcement laws were introduced in the legislatures of 20 states this year, 13 of them have already been defeated and none has as yet become law, according to a survey completed yesterday by the American Legislators' Association.

In nine state, Iowa, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Washington—the measures were defeated on the floor of one house; in three states, Indiana, Nebraska and Pennsylvania, they were rejected in committee, according to the survey. The thirteenth bill to fail was that passed by the Illinois Legislature, which was vetoed by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson.

The remaining seven states in which such measures have been under consideration are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, it was reported.

Five states to date have repealed state enforcement acts, the report said: New York, in 1923; Nevada, in 1923; Montana, in 1926; Wisconsin, in 1929, and Massachusetts, in 1930. Maryland, it added, has never adopted an enforcement statute.

They Blaze the Way To New Prosperity



Bottom—Kaiden-Keystone

Top—R. R. DEUPREE. Bottom—PROF. WESLEY C. MITCHELL

Spain Disputes Macia's Power In Catalonia

Differences Likely to Arise Until Rights of Each Are Determined

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 30—Question of the extent of the autonomy Catalonia is to receive has started a serious controversy between Col. Francisco Macia, impetuous head of the Catalan Generality, and Miguel Maura, Spanish Minister of the Interior.

The disagreement concerns what authority is vested in posts of the self-styled Ministers at Barcelona. Señor Maura made a brief and somewhat cutting statement saying:

"It does not matter what title the Catalan authorities assume. It must be clearly understood that the powers of the central government can neither be delegated, renounced nor handed over to anyone. Until regional plebescites have been held and their results definitely approved by the constituent assembly the central government cannot admit any encroachment on its power and function."

Colonel Macia and his colleagues of the Catalan Generality have replied in a note insisting that Señor Maura's statement, if correctly reported, would constitute a breach of the agreement reached beween Madrid and Barcelona shortly after proclamation of the Republic.

The Catalan note is tactfully worded and refers to the vast demonstration in Barcelona on Sunday, last, on the occasion of President Zamora's visit which Colonel Macia says appeared to have cemented the agreement which Señor Maura's words now imply never existed.

Misunderstanding and friction of this kind appear unavoidable until agreements are reached regarding the status of Catalonia, as Catalonians in their present condition of enthusiastic excitement are apt to feel any interference from Madrid as being irksome.

Only very tactful handling of the situation can avoid such incidents in the early stages of the present obscure relationship of the Spanish Republican Government and the Generality.

Meanwhile Catalonia is elated by the new decree issued by the Madrid Government providing that children shall be educated in their mother tongue, be it Catalan or pure Spanish, until the age of 8.

Fine New Napier to Rise Out of Ruins As New Zealanders Start Rebuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—In every case of earthquake disaster a new town has arisen, better, more convenient and more prosperous than the old one that had been stricken, declared J. W. Mawson, director of town-planning for New Zealand, in a recent statement to the people of Napier.

Napier, which lost practically all of its business section in the catastrophe of Feb. 4, is resolved that the new Napier shall be better than the old.

The town-planner is having a unique opportunity to exercise his art. Much has been done in clearing away debris, restoring essential services, and providing means of carrying on business. Demolition and repairs have been carried out under the direction of engineers of the Public Works Department. Temporary premises have been run up for banks and other businesses.

The Government has set up a commission to take over the government of the city from the elected council. Residents are flocking back to the town.

The Prime Minister announces that the sum of £1,500,000 will be taken from the Government's reserve fund in London and applied to the district's needs. Further relief will be provided out of loans.

To replace the money taken from reserve, and ultimately to establish a national fund against such visitations, it is proposed that every insurance policy taken out on building property in the Dominion shall be taxed 1s. 6d. on every £100. Those owners who do not insure will also be taxed. Steps are also being taken to protect debtors in the stricken area.

A committee of engineers and architects is drawing up building regulations that will be applied throughout the country to minimise damage by earthquake. It is considered that the experience of Napier shows that much can be done in this direction.

BASIS IS LAID TO PUT TRADE ON EVEN KEEL

Working Plans Are Set Before Conference of U. S. Leading Executives

WOULD CUT HOURS AND INCREASE PAY

Reserve Fund, Balanced Output, Company Insurance, Budgetary Control Listed

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic study. In a series of 18 articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" The Christian Science Monitor combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economics with reporting of current national and international commercial conventions. The following, the tenth, deals with the sessions of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30—Plans for industrial stabilization, recently instituted by some of America's biggest business houses, were laid today before the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in annual session here.

Up to the present the following plans have been proposed before the convention as a means of stabilizing industry and reducing unemployment.

Shorter working day and week with retirement at an earlier age on pension to make way for younger men.

Establishment of a reserve fund for benefits to unemployed for a certain period, such as the Rochester Plan which goes into effect in 1933, a modified unemployment insurance scheme.

Stabilization of production.

Formation of planning boards for each industry to control production according to consumptive demand.

Budgetary control through industrial units, by trade associations, and even on a national scale.

Occupational education through industrial units, by trade association, and on a national scale.

Occupational education of labor to train for new jobs when introduction of new machines displaces workers.

Contributory unemployment insurance on a company basis.

Say They Form Practical Base

These plans, and those introduced today, sponsors declared, form a practical basis for nation-wide stabilization of many industries and if adopted may open a new era in business relationships.

The presentation was coupled with warnings that unless business as a whole puts its own house in order, laws for the compulsory stabilization, and for unemployment insurance, will be enacted shortly by Congress and some states.

Discussion of stabilization proposals designed to ameliorate the disastrous effects of future business slumps made up one phase of the manifold activities of the chamber convention today. Other high lights included continuation of the debate on proposed revision of the antitrust laws, and conferences on various problems of banking, foreign trade, transportation, trade associations and domestic distribution.

Announcement of plans for business stabilization today recalled the fact that Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce, recently organized a committee to formulate a program dealing with the whole matter. This committee will meet soon to prepare the way for a campaign of country-wide scope, it was explained.

Among America's big companies which now exercise, or have just instituted, stabilization measures, discussed here today, are the following: Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, O.; Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.; American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.; Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y.

The Rochester unemployment benefit plan, adopted this year by 14 concerns, is to go into effect in 1933, utilizing a reserve fund.

Say Others Can Do Same

What these firms, and others like them, have already accomplished, it was declared by speakers, can be duplicated by others in many industries. However, some members who joined in the discussions argued that, unless stabilization plans are adopted by an industry as a whole, it will put the liberal employer at a disadvantage as against his competitor. This argument was also advanced by some speakers as the compelling reason for governmental regulation of the whole matter.

"Society will insist that industry deal with the unemployment situation in some way, and if it does not do so voluntarily it will resort to compulsory legislation," declared Morris E. Leeds, president of Leeds & Northrup of Philadelphia, in a round table devoted to stabilization plans.

Mr. Leeds's view gained support from several others who, in succession, told of progress made in regularizing production.

A striking example of stabilization was presented by M. B. Folsom, assistant treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, which has practically eliminated seasonal fluctuations, although the American public buys most of its photographic supplies in the summer. Stability was obtained, Mr.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

MUSICAL REVUE IS PRESENTED BY BURROUGHS BOYS

Dr. Alfred E. Burton Speaks on the Work the Foundation Is Doing

Boys of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation forsook their "corners" last evening for the footlights in the auditorium of their clubhouse at 10 Somerset Street where they presented a musical revue entitled "Cheer Up."

The revue will be presented tonight and again tomorrow evening. The proceeds will be used in connection with a summer camp maintained by the organization.

During the intermission, Mr. Burroughs introduced Dr Alfred E. Burton, dean emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who told the audience about the work which the foundation is doing in providing scholarships for newsboys with unusual talent.

"Burroughs, by suggestion and surroundings, develops the newsboys along the ideas carried out by its head," Dr. Burton declared. "The newsboy has initiative, tremendous vitality, a keen intellect, sharpened by the powerful forces of the street."

The dean related how one Burroughs boy was sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on a scholarship, and that as a junior he is now among the honor students enrolled in the course of mathematical physics, the most difficult at the institute.

"No Burroughs boy was ever dropped from Tech," he said. "Encourage them an inch and they will go a mile. If we had no teachers here, the boys could run the foundation."

The Newsboys' Harmonica Band, under the supervision of Warren J. Reardon, played. Besides having a well-drilled ensemble, there are a number of soloists. The band has appeared in many theaters throughout New England. A nautical drill, with a little "West Point" included, conducted by "Ensign" Morris Lourie, ended the revue.

WOMEN PLEDGE CLUBS' SUPPORT TO CLEAN PRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

man, presidential commissioner for the celebration.

A report from the board of trustees showed that Massachusetts, with a credit of $18,250, led in the foundation fund. A list of General Federation investments was presented.

Mrs. Arch Trawick of Nashville, Tenn., chairman of the division of problems of industry, in her report told that women gainfully employed within the nation now number 10,000,000, with a striking increase in the number of married women wage earners.

She declared that the very young, the middle aged and the elderly, for whom no provision is made, are an ever-present challenge to our modern form of society.

"It is encouraging," she said, "to know that many of the backward states are trying to catch step with states that long ago have realized the necessity of safeguarding the health of the army of women workers." In almost every state problems of child labor have been attacked by women's organizations.

Mrs. Joseph Linden Smith of Dublin, N. H., chairman of the division of Indian welfare, told of federation attention to Indian homes, mainly upon 190 reservations within 26 states.

She stated that adult Indians gradually seem to be losing their prejudices against modern methods and are accepting aid by home demonstration agents.

Liquor is threatening the well-being of Indians, even of women and children, though it was found that on reservations remote from white contact the Indians do not drink.

An important labor factor is an appropriation this year of $600,000 for road work on reservations, as well as $3,000,000 in a construction program affecting 42 schools.

A brief memorial service was held immediately after receipt by the chairman of a telegram that told of the passing on of Mrs Philip North Moore, former federation president.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Bob's Counsel Says Debts Will Be Paid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 30—A promise that creditors of Charles V. Bob, mining engineer, whose operations as a stock promoter are alleged to have cost the investing public here several million dollars, will be paid in full "within a reasonable length of time" was made by Joah H. Banton, Mr. Bob's attorney today. Mr. Bob was indicted with Frederick C. Russell last Tuesday on a charge of using the mails to defraud in the sale of $7,000,000 worth of stock. They were held in $15,000 bail each, pending trial. They entered pleas of not guilty when arraigned before Judge Robert P. Patterson, of the Federal Court, yesterday.

Mr. Banton said the control of the Golden Center Mines and 13 operating subsidiaries, including tin mines in Bolivia, gold mines in Nevada and Alaska, lead mines in Colorado and chromium properties in Canada, in which Mr. Bob was interested, had been assumed by August Heckscher, George L. Johnson, G. Maurice Heckscher, George F. Thompson, Floyd L. Brown and Thomas F. Cole.

"In return for the relinquishment of Mr. Bob's stock interest and the donation of well over $1,000,000, from time to time advanced to the Golden Center Mines, this group agreed to furnish the capital necessary to complete the development of the properties," Mr. Banton said.

"Substantially the same group of men took over and are carrying on the management and operations of Rainbow Luminous Products, Inc. Thereafter Mr. Bob and Mr. Russell were able to devote their time to working constructively with the receivers for Metal and Mining Shares, Inc., for Charles V. Bob and Company and for Charles V. Bob."

Air Line Applicants 'Examined' in Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 30—Specially qualified inspectors of the Department of Commerce for the past nine months have been conducting examinations of the scheduled air passenger lines that have applied to the Department of Commerce for certificates to operate passenger service in interstate commerce, Col. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, revealed today.

Sometimes unknown to the pilot or crew, one of the inspectors takes his place in the cabin of a passenger airplane and from the vantage point of a passenger, but from the viewpoint of a skilled airman, observes operating methods of the crew of the aircraft, it was said.

The results of such inspections, Colonel Young pointed out, are threefold:

"They give the air-line managements the benefit of outside expert advice," he said, "and suggestions based upon personal experience of the inspectors with the lines in question; they give the Department of Commerce evidence as to the qualifications of the air lines to carry passengers in scheduled interstate commerce for hire; and they serve to reassure the public that the Department of Commerce and the air-line operators are coöperating closely with each other for the further advancement of safety and reliability in scheduled air-passenger transportation."

CHICAGO PARKING RULE STAYS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The no-parking ordinance which cleared Chicago's downtown streets in a mile square area for moving traffic two years ago, has been declared valid by the Illinois State Supreme Court. Department and other stores opposed the measure. The court held that the City Council had the right to regulate the use of the streets by ordinance.

FEDERAL LOANS MADE TO 170,000 FARMS FOR SEED

Rehabilitation Advances in Mid-South Already Exceed $20,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 30—Approximately 170,000 farm families of the Mid-South will have received government aid through federal seed loans when the last moment for loan applications is reached at midnight tonight.

Thousands of rehabilitation loans, for the purchase of food and clothing for drought-stricken farm families, also have been made. Several million dollars of the total of more than $20,000,000 distributed in this section have been loaned for this particular purpose.

A total of $22,000,000 was available for loans in the Mid-South, but all of it will not be used. The number of applications is dwindling fast. Applications Tuesday numbered 971.

The 163,400 loans made in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, have amounted to $20,919,553, figures of J. H. Lynch, in charge of the Memphis office, show. These figures are not final, however, and will be increased.

Loans approved Tuesday numbered 1273 and amounted to $160,692.

The Memphis office will remain open until June, 1932, for collection of loans. Frederick Munchmeyer, who has had charge of disbursements, expects to return to Washington some time in May. The number of seed, feed and fertilizer loans approved for each state and the amounts announced yesterday by Mr. Lynch are:

Alabama, 13,521, $2,140,340; Arkansas, 49,865, $7,454,631; Louisiana, 14,977, $2,483,006; Mississippi, 21,061, $3,670,178; Tennessee, 15,259, $1,799,949.

Agricultural rehabilitation loans for the states are: Alabama, 2745, $145,960; Arkansas, 22,506, $1,383,692; Louisiana, 7892, $626,443; Mississippi, 8628, $662,370; Tennessee, 6052, $385,407. Totals are 47,823, and $3,203,872.

In the special fund set aside for Alabama 974 loans totaling $167,577 have been made.

BOSTON TO HAVE NEW OCEAN TRIPS

Modern expense European tours are attracting more and more attention among the traveling public as shipping companies devote greater efforts to providing features appealing to vacationists. Boston, as a port, has received considerable attention this past winter by "cruise ships." Announcement is now made that a late summer all-expense tour will be made from Boston by the International Mercantile Marine Company after the peak-season congestion is over.

The Britannic of the White Star Line, largest motorship and cabin class liner in the world, will inaugurate this service with a sailing from Boston on Aug. 30. F. J. Reuter, passenger manager of the local office of the company, is to personally supervise the tour. Two groups will be cared for on this tour, one on a 30-day trip and the other on a 38-day trip.

WOMEN PRAISED FOR WELFARE WORK

PHILADELPHIA, April 30 (AP)—Women in welfare work, where they have made vast contributions, rather than in political life, where they have been less successful, is the recommendation of Mrs. J. Preston Jr., the widow of President Cleveland.

Mrs. Preston, who is the wife of Prof. Thomas J. Preston Jr. of Princeton University, is here for the annual meeting today of the Needlework Guild of America, of which she is national president. "I always vote," Mrs. Preston said, "but I feel that women are more effective in other lines of work than in politics."

SIMMONS WORKER GETS ABSENCE LEAVE

Jennie C. Frost, assistant in the Simmons College library, a member of the library staff since 1916, will have a leave of absence for the remainder of the present college year, according to an announcement made yesterday at the college. With her sister, Josephine C. Frost, secretary to the dean of the Harvard Engineering School, she will sail Sunday on the steamship Laconia for a visit of four months in the British Isles. She will return to Simmons in September.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

SALE OF STOLEN DOG TO MEDICAL SCHOOL CHARGED

League Starts Movement for Legal Proceedings Against Physician

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 30—Members of the Vivisection Investigation League, Inc., of this city have initiated a movement to obtain action against a physician at Georgetown University, Georgetown, Va., in connection with the purchase of stolen dogs for vivisection purposes.

The New York league, of which Mrs. Clinton Pinckney Farrell is president, plans to coöperate with the Vivisection Investigation League in Washington, D. C., which already has obtained a conviction for the theft of a collie dog and its sale to the medical school at Georgetown for animal experimentation.

Robert H. McNeil, attorney for the Washington league, acting for the dog's owner, also brought suit against Georgetown University to recover $50 damages, and won. The university was obliged to pay the damages and costs.

Pet Dogs Disappeared

The circumstances of the case, according to a statement from the league headquarters here, were as follows:

Last December a number of pet dogs belonging to families in the neighborhood of Georgetown mysteriously disappeared. At the same time there was brought to the attention of the Washington league an advertisement which appeared locally offering $2 for dogs.

Coincidently newspapers in Washington, New York and Toronto published reports of the feats in animal experimentation performed by a professor at Georgetown University, who was reputed to have made successful heart transplantations in dogs.

Aroused by these reports, the Washington league determined to find out whether there was any connection between the theft of the dogs and the experiments at the medical school, and broadcast an offer of $100 reward for evidence that would lead to the conviction of persons stealing dogs to be used for vivisection purposes.

Men Admitted Theft

A widespread warning to pet owners brought Miss Mary Slade, of Masonville, Va., to the league. She gave officials a deposition affirming that two Negroes had admitted taking her four-year-old collie dog, Brownie, from her farm, and selling it to the "head man" at the Georgetown Medical Science Building for $2.50.

This "head man," Miss Slade said in her deposition, admitted that he had bought 17 dogs from the Negroes.

One Negro was found guilty of larceny and fined $25 and costs. The other is to be tried in May. The Vivisection Investigation League, however, feels that whoever purchased the dogs at the university for experimental purposes should have suspected that he was purchasing stolen property from two men who had so many dogs for sale in such a short time.

No Labor Deflation By Ford, Report Says

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The Wall Street Journal, in a special dispatch from Detroit, yesterday, said there will be no deflation of labor by the Ford Motor Company, as an aftermath to the depression, nor are there likely to be any wage cuts by the many manufacturing concerns that are constantly employed on Ford work.

"Henry Ford absolutely refused to consider or condone wage reductions," the Journal says. "He believes that if the general level of wages were reduced it would take labor 20 years to get back. To prevent wage cuts on Ford work, the Ford Motor Company makes periodical inspection of its supply companies. Instances are rare where a purveyor has been willing to jeopardize a Ford account for the benefit that might be derived from a wage reduction."

TRAIN FIRE IN EGYPT PROVES FATAL TO 41

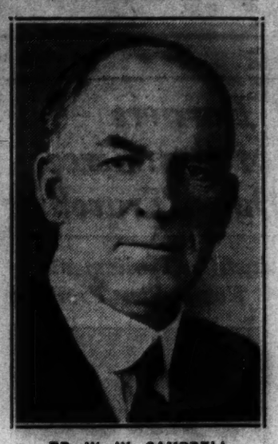
CAIRO, Egypt, April 30 (AP)—Forty-one persons perished and scores were injured last night when the Cairo-Alexandria express caught fire from a hot box as the train sped along near Banha.

The hot box developed beneath one of the third-class coaches and it was not noticed until the flames burst upward, spreading quickly along the train. The coaches were packed with holiday crowds en route to Cairo from Alexandria.

SOVIET AMERICAN INVESTMENT

Soviet American Investment Corporation reports for the year ended March 31 net income of $3,121,305, equivalent after preferred dividends to $5.82 a share on the common stock. This compares with $21 in previous year of $3,084,351, or $5.96 a share on common stock.

Chosen as President Of Research Group



DR. W. W. CAMPBELL

Campbell to Head Sciences Academy

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—William Wallace Campbell, astronomer at Lick Observatory, California, yesterday was elected president of the National Academy of Sciences.

David White, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, at Washington, was chosen vice-president, and Fred E. Wright, geophysicist at the Geophysical Laboratory at Washington, home secretary.

Ten prominent American natural scientists were elected to the academy.

They were: Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, oceanographer, Cambridge, Mass.; Edwin B. Fred, bacteriologist, University of Wisconsin; Edwin C. Kemble, physicist, Harvard University; Adolph Knopf, geologist, Yale University; Robert H. Lowie, anthropologist, University of California; Joseph H. Moore, astronomer, Lick Observatory, California; Robert L. Moore, mathematician, University of Texas; Hermann J. Muller, geneticist, University of Texas; George L. Streeter, embryologist, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., and Margaret F. Washburn, psychologist, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

P. Bebye, University of Leipzig, Germany, was elected a foreign associate of the academy.

W. B. Cannon of the Harvard Medical School, and Roger Adams of the University of Illinois, were elected members of the council.

The Daniel Giraud Elliot medal for 1929 was awarded to Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, N. Y., for his monograph: "The Titanotheres of Ancient Wyoming, Dakota and Nebraska."

The Mary Clark Thompson medal was awarded to Edward Oscar Ulrich of the United States Geological Survey.

NOT ENOUGH INCOME, CARMEN ARE TOLD

If higher wages and other demands by the union employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company, with the consequent increase of $587,000 annually in operation costs a year, were granted, the company would not be able to meet expenses, according to a statement issued last night by Fred A. Cummings, vice-president of the company.

A committee representing the union employees met the public trustees of the company yesterday to discuss the demands of the employees and the statement was a result of the conference. The employees' demands were filed two days ago in answer to the demand of the company that they accept a 10 per cent cut in wages. It is expected that the full conference board of the unions will meet today and a subcommittee will meet the trustees in the afternoon.

BOSTON 100 YEARS OLD

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, yesterday issued a proclamation in honor of the one hundred ninth anniversary of the City of Boston, tomorrow.

SEE HOW WHITE YOUR SHIRTS ARE, TOM. AND THEY WEREN'T SCRUBBED NOR BOILED

Tells Tom how new soap saves work and wear

"REMEMBER how quickly your shirts used to wear out? That's because they were scrubbed so hard. It wore me out, too! Now I don't scrub or boil—yet I get whiter washes than ever! My colored things come bright as new. For I've changed to Rinso. It's a marvelous soap!"

Rich, safe suds

Thousands write to tell us how marvelous Rinso is. Cup for cup, it gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed up soaps—even in hardest water. Soapy, *lasting* suds that soak out dirt!

Great in washers, too; the makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. It's safe for the finest cottons and linens. *Nothing like its rich suds for dishwashing.*

Get the BIG package.

MILLIONS USE RINSO in tub, washer and dishpan

Prosperity Range

Regularly Sells for $56.50

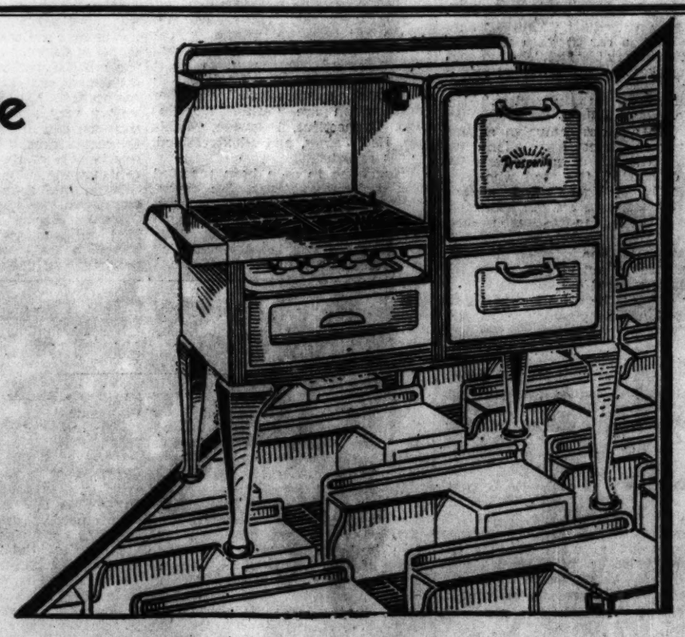
$39.50 *Cash Price Delivered*

On Time—$5 Down, $5 Monthly

Plus Small Carrying Charge

A fully porcelain enameled gas range, finished in the popular colors of green and ivory. Porcelain enamel lined oven measures 16x14x19 inches—will accommodate the largest size roasting pan. Large cooking top with slide easy grates. Convenient utility drawer. Can be had with right or left hand ovens.

Oven Heat Control $8.00 Extra



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GUARANTEED Value

Correctly Styled for the Well-Dressed Man

$7

Popular English walking oxford of finest imported black calf (also in tan). Special value.

It is a fact...during Easter week we sold more pairs of W. L. Douglas $7 shoes than any other priced shoe in our stores.

Men who want the last word in footwear, and are careful buyers, showed their appreciation of the wonderful values we are offering at $7.00. They realized there are no better shoes, no matter what price is paid.

W. L. Douglas shoes at $5, $6 and $7 reflect the smartest in style, are made of the finest selected materials, skilled workmanship and solid leather construction throughout.

The price stamped on the sole is your GUARANTEED VALUE.

AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN SHOES

Cuniform Arch Shoes for Men $8 and $8.50

FOR WOMEN New Spring Styles

BOYS AND GIRLS $3, $3.50 and $4

$5 and $6 and $7

W. L. DOUGLAS

*635 WASHINGTON STREET Opposite Essex Street

**38 HANOVER STREET Near Scollay Square

**156 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., One Block South of Boylston Street

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Exquisite shades of green... Oriental carving that fascinates ...beautiful settings of gold... this is Jade jewelry. Like budding Spring leaves, it always looks charmingly fresh upon the gown that it complements.

We have many lovely Jade creations in rings, pendants, bracelets, necklaces, brooches and earrings. Price always depends upon the quality of the Jade in each piece. Illustrated is a pendant at $130, bracelet at $60, and ring at $56.

Stowell's

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JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

ENDING OF NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN MOVE ADVANCES

Progress in Cotton Mills Is Told to Hoover—Wool Men Take Action

Progress in the movement to ban night work for women and minors in the manufacturing industries is reported today from two sources.

In a letter to President Hoover the Cotton Textile Institute announces that the cotton mills of the United States are rapidly proceeding toward practical abolishment of night work for women and children.

Coincidentally the board of directors of the Wool Institute has passed a resolution recommending a ban on night work for women and minors in all mills engaged in the woolen and worsted industry.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 30—As a result of his efforts the cotton-textile industry is moving toward practical abolishment of night work for women and children, President Hoover was advised today by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

A year ago the President invited cotton mill operators to meet with the Secretary of Commerce to discuss measures for stabilizing their industry, particularly employment. Mr. Sloan, in a letter to the President, advises him of the notable success the industry has achieved in this coöperative effort.

"You will be glad to know," Mr. Sloan wrote the President, "the very favorable results which have come to the industry following the conference of a year ago, so kindly arranged by you and the Secretary of Commerce with a number of cotton mill executives and officials of the cotton-textile institute, where the problems of the industry were exhaustively discussed.

"As a result of constructive action in the industry a large human service has been given in that employment of women and minors at night will practically cease. More definite knowledge as to production, stocks, and distribution has been acquired, and greater uniformity of running time throughout the industry has been secured with a view to more stabilized employment and merchandising. Coöperative action was taken in promoting consumption of the products of the industry and in dealing with other matters of public interest without in any way impairing the competitive character of the industry.

"Indeed, there is a feeling that the foundation has been laid for certain improvements, and while we are now entering a period of usual seasonal slackness, I hope and believe that the mills will continue to observe the sound policies developed subsequent to the conference. They promise much for an industry which for many years has been gravely in need of stabilization."

Wool Institute Board For Ending Night Work Of Women and Minors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 30—A ban on night work for women and minors is recommended in a resolution by the Board of Directors of the Wool Institute that is being forwarded to all mill owners engaged in the woolen and worsted industry. Announcement of the move by the institute was contained in a statement issued yesterday afternoon following a meeting of the board, which held that the employment of women and minors in the industry should be discontinued as soon as possible, but not later than July 31 next.

"A ballot to this effect is being prepared that will be sent to all engaged in the woolen and worsted industry regardless of whether they are members of the Wool Institute or not," the announcement said.

The action of the board was unanimous and followed recommendations by the Executive Committee of the Institute.

The proposal for a ban on night work for women and minors in the wool industry originated with Eben E. Whitman, vice-president of the William Whitman Company. At the meeting of the Institute yesterday, Mr. Whitman charged that "unequal conditions of employment, both as to the hours of labor and the night employment of women and of minors, caused by the inequalities of the present state laws, have been the primary cause of the breakdown of the textile industry."

"In the cotton manufacturing department of the industry, the mills have coöperated to more nearly equalize conditions of employment," he continued. "Their action has resulted in a great improvement in the statistical position of that branch of the industry. Stocks are materially lower than they have been in several years, unfilled orders are increasing and a spirit of optimism is developing among the manufacturers and distributors of cotton textile products.

"If the same spirit to coöperate exists among the mills of the woolen and worsted department of the industry, there is no reason why they cannot accomplish the same results. If these unequal conditions of employment are permitted to exist in the wool manufacturing branch of the industry, they will continue to undermine its foundation to a greater and greater extent as time goes on. They will continue to impede the development on the industry under favorable business conditions and to progressively increase its manufacturing losses in times of depression. If the industry is to maintain itself in a position of vantage under favorable conditions as well as in times of depression, the mills must voluntarily set up certain standards of self government to which they can legally conform and through the adoption of which a greater stability in the condition of the industry will be brought about.

"We have in the Wool Insttitue the machinery with which to formulate these standards. It is entirely in the hands of the mill executives to decide whether they want to utilize this machinery to stabilize conditions."

Mr. Whitman reviewed briefly the scheme for the equalization of operating conditions proposed at the meeting of the institute last November. This, it was held, involved two questions—a ban on night work for women and minors and a maximum 48-hour week for women and minors. At a later meeting of the executive committee it was decided to separate these questions, and at this time to recommend the first one only.

Mr. Whitman recommended that the night period for wool manufacture be from 6 o'clock in the evening to 6 o'clock in the morning.

Ford Wage Study Planned in Geneva

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, will sail next Wednesday for Geneva to confer with Government statisticians on living conditions of Ford Motor Company employees in 12 countries.

William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, announced yesterday that collection of data looking to equalization of wages of Ford employees throughout the world to conform to the standard of living of employees in Detroit has been substantially completed. The Geneva conference was called for the purpose of putting the material into final form for a report.

Henry Ford asked the department what wages his companies would have to pay in the 17 plants he had established, or contemplated establishing in foreign countries, so that the employees in each plant would be able to maintain a standard of living equivalent to the company's employees in Detroit.

Mr. Doak said the survey was made in the early part of 1930 with a view to obtaining information as to living conditions and expenses based on maintaining a family on a wage corresponding to the $7 a day minimum at the Detroit plant.

One for the Family Archives

Wide World

BRYAN UNTIEDT WITH PRESIDENT HOOVER

Boy Who Saved Schoolmates in Blizzard To Stay With President Several Days

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 30—Bryan Untiedt, boy hero of the recent school bus disaster in Colorado, was informed upon his arrival to visit President and Mrs. Hoover that he would be a guest at the White House until he has seen everything in Washington that would interest a boy of his age.

President Hoover heard a first-hand account, after luncheon yesterday, of Bryan's efforts to save his schoolmates from freezing. The boy told his story in clear-cut, well-chosen words. He told the President how he had burned the school books of his playmates to make a little heat in the bus, how he had induced them to wrestle with one another to keep warm until aid came.

The President did not draw out the tragic tale. He led the conversation to the subject of Bryan's home, the farm, his brothers and sisters. Then he took him out on the White House lawn. Bright with stripes and posed with him for his photographers.

In the afternoon Bryan, in the company of Dr. Joel Boone, White House physician, Mrs. Mark McMullin and Miss Rose Dove, White House social aide, saw shops for the first time at the Washington Navy Yard. They stayed there as long as he wanted to and then went to the Cleveland Park home of Mrs. McMullin, where Bryan was entertained during a sight-seeing trip. Mrs. Hoover escorted Bryan on a tour of the White House from cellar to roof.

Bryan had a bird's-eye view of the capital from the top of the Washington Monument yesterday and went to the Capitol, where he saw the chambers where both houses of Congress meet, and the Supreme Court in session.

Last night he went to bed in the blue bedroom, believing that he must have seen almost all of Washington in one day and that his stay must soon be over, but he was assured by his hosts that there is still much more to be seen. Just how much the 13-year-old lad slept his first night in the White House was not disclosed.

Last night the schoolboy stood in the corridor on the main floor of the White House and watched the arrival of one of the most brilliant assemblies seen in the Executive Mansion in many years. He saw the Queen of Siam in a gown of gold, he saw Mrs. Hoover, clad in silk the color of old ivory, greet her. Later he saw the formal procession headed by President Hoover with the Queen on his arm, march from the Red Room into the State Dining Room. Then he went upstairs to write a long letter to his family about it.

Today Bryan started out early with Mrs. McMullin to shop and then to do some more shopping before having luncheon with the President and his family a second time.

Seven Cents of Every Dollar for Food Said to Be Spent by Americans for Bread

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 27—Americans spend seven cents of every dollar invested in food for bread, according to Joseph Wilshire, president of Standard Brands, Inc.

Mr. Wilshire estimates that the food bill of the United States is about $20,000,000,000 a year, of which $1,400,000,000 is spent for bread. This is about three times as much as in 1914. According to Mr. Wilshire, the average American eats about a ton of food a year.

These estimates were made from a nation-wide survey just completed by the Fleischmann Company, a Standard Brands unit, according to which the average family spends $60 a year for baked goods, of which $45 is for bread and rolls.

Mr. Wilshire said the survey showed that the proportion of breadstuffs in the American diet was increasing, because of the great progress made by bakers in recent years in producing good bread at low cost. The survey, however, is at variance with the recent report of the International Institute of Agriculture, which showed that while the population of the world increased about 10 per cent between 1913 and 1928, the consumption of wheat increased only 8.3 per cent.

The institute's report declared that people were eating more meat, vegetables and fruits and less breadstuffs than formerly.

The drop in flour and wheat prices is not reflected in the net earnings of the larger baking concerns, however. General Baking Company, maker of a much advertised brand of bread, which operates 55 bakeries throughout the country, showed net profits of $5,165,982 for 1930, a decrease of $2,073,239 under the net profits for 1929. The Ward Baking Corporation showed net earnings for the 42 weeks ended Oct. 18, 1930, of $1,574,458, a loss of $1,151,717 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Purity Bakeries showed net earnings of $3,299,404 for the 40 weeks ended Oct. 4, 1930, a decrease of $962,402. Other large producers showed similar declines.

At the same time a compilation of flour milling activities since June, 1930, indicates that only slightly less grain is being ground than last year, so that the loss of the bakery companies cannot be attributed to any marked tendency of people to eat less bread.

'Sitting Record' Broken By Southern Assembly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C., April 29—The General Assembly, which convened Jan. 6 and has set an endurance record, passed its 111th day yesterday, with the House and Senate in a deadlock over taxation.

The House has been holding out for a sales tax to support the schools for the six months' requirement, while efforts to pass either a sales tax or a luxury tax in the Senate have failed. A conference committee has been at work on the problem, but the committee itself has been deadlocked. The General Assembly is endeavoring to support the public schools without an ad valorem tax on land.

The ordinary legislative term is 60 days. The previous record was 71. The present session has passed the constitutional provision by 51 days, during which time the members have served without pay, but have remained in Raleigh in order that the quorum might not be broken.

Real Gains Found In Work for Child

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 29—In spite of special hardships brought upon the childhood of the nation during the last year by drought and unemployment, there have been some real gains, Grace A. Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, declared here today in a May Day message.

The White House conference, she pointed out, resulted in a general searching as to what can be done to give American children larger opportunities to achieve a healthful, happy, useful adult life.

"Because of the afflictions which drought and industrial depression have brought us, it would be easy to make this May Day one of lamentation instead of joy and confidence in the future," Miss Abbott said. "But it is exactly that pessimism which May Day and the miracle of spring which it symbolizes, should vanquish. It should be a day of joy for children and a day of resolution for adults that the welfare of children shall be a first claim upon the intelligence, the skill in organization and the pioneering tradition of the American people. This year of hardship should renew our determination that greater progress must be made in the future in securing for children the fundamental rights of childhood."

All Seasons Look Alike To These Oregon Bees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDFORD, Ore.—The old phrase, "as busy as a bee," has taken on added emphasis for some Oregon bees, at least. An enterprising State apiarist has devised a system under which the honey gatherers work all 12 months of the year.

Under normal conditions, the last rose of an Oregon summer has been the bees' last working day. As soon as cold weather arrived in the autumn, they stopped, and the apiarist's income, in turn, stopped. So last October he loaded the hives onto trucks and transported them to California. After working on California flowers all winter, they have returned to their native northwest haunts for the spring and summer.

DELAWARE TO SPEND $7,000,000 IN BUILDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del., April 30—Governor Douglass C. Buck has signed three bills for the erection of public buildings and for highway construction that will entail the expenditure of about $7,000,000 and provide work for 10 per cent of the state's unemployed. About $3,000,000 will be spent for new public schools and about $1,400,000 for improved public roads.

Preliminary work will be started this year on the new capitol, which, when completed, will cost between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000. The last Legislature appropriated $1,000,000 to begin this work.

SIMMONS RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP FUND

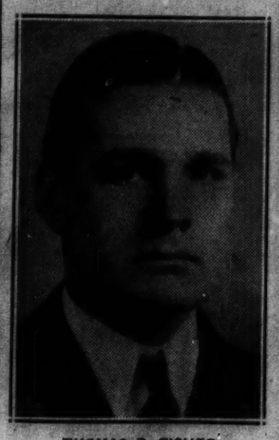
A gift of $3000 for establishment of a scholarship for the benefit preferably of a student from New Britain, Conn., is bequeathed to Simmons College in the will of Lillian C. Brown of New Britain, it was made known at the college today.

Miss Brown attended Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in a day when that institution admitted women as undergraduates. She specialized in domestic science, and was for a number of years associated with the welfare work of Warburton Chapel, Hartford, Conn.

DR. ALDERMAN PASSES ON

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 30 (AP)—Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia for 27 years, passed on yesterday.

Runs Three Boys' Camps And Goes to College



THOMAS R. FISHER

Yale Student Also 'Big Business' Man

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30—Working one's way through college can become "big business," if the student has the necessary ability and flair, according to the records of the bureau of appointments of Yale University, the university's student "employment agency."

Thomas R. Fisher Jr., a senior, of Scarsdale, N. Y., is supporting himself while in college by operating three-day camps for boys during the summer, managing the Yale travel bureau, editing the Freshman Handbook, selling advertising, and organizing after-school groups of boys for athletics. Fisher holds the Westchester Yale Alumni Association scholarship.

Fisher's camps, known as the Westchester Day Camps, are located in Scarsdale, Bronxville, and Pelham. He organized the first camp in his freshman year with an enrollment of 20 boys. This year he expects to have 100 boys in the three camps, many of them the sons of Yale men. Ten or 12 counselors will be employed this summer, all of them Yale students. The staff includes a cook and secretary.

In each town, Fisher has been able to rent the Scout House for a headquarters, which has provided a camp house and athletic field with the atmosphers of a camp in the woods. The idea of the day camps has been to emulate a regular boys' camp with the exception that the boys live at home. They are picked up in the morning at their homes, and are brought to the camp in buses and station wagons.

CANBERRA HOUSE PASSES GOLD BILL

CANBERRA, Australia, April 28 (AP)—The Commonwealth Bank Act amendment, empowering the Government to use the bank's gold reserve to meet Australia's liabilities abroad, was passed today in the House of Representatives.

Adoption of the measure followed a speech by James H. Scullin, Prime Minister, in which he said he favored the move as a means of saving Australia from a default in interest payments. The bill provides that such reserves as are withdrawn shall be replaced by government securities.

Mr. Scullin said he had been advised it would be impossible to renew or to reissue £5,000,000 in Treasury bills which are falling due in London on June 30, and that the only way to avoid default was to draw on the provisions of the amendment for the gold shipment. The measure now goes to the Senate.

B. & O. President Issues Warning

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, served notice before the legislative committee on transportation in Boston today that his road will be compelled to start buying stock in New England lines if the Pennsylvania continues its buying campaign.

No trunk line outside of New England should be allowed to monopolize trade from that area, Mr. Willard said. He added that his attitude was shared by other rail executives of lines west of the Hudson River.

Consolidation of New England railroads into one system would be of benefit to the section, in Mr. Willard's opinion. He said that his stand on this point is the same as it was in 1928, when he pointed out that the merger would necessitate demolishing only 8000 miles of line, while it would increase efficiency greatly.

Railroads west of the Hudson regard such a merger as undesirable from their standpoint, Mr. Willard added, because it would tend to confer upon New England business too much power in the matter of transportation.

SUGAR BOUNTY PROTESTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Sir Claud Hollis, Governor of Trinidad, has forwarded to Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary, a petition from sugar growers here seeking assistance from the British Government. The petition protests against the bounty system, that helps the beet sugar growers, but puts an import tax on West Indian cane sugar, which is sold at a very low price in the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN GARDENS MAY BE OPENED TO AMERICANS

Arrangements Under Way in France, England, Spain, Sweden and Germany

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 30—Members of garden clubs in the United States will soon be granted visiting privileges in famous gardens of many European countries if arrangements being worked out by a committee of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations are completed, Mrs. Frederic R. Kellogg, new president of the council, said, here, last night.

Mrs. Elliott Averett of Chatham, N. J., is chairman of a recently formed committee of the council that has already completed arrangements for United States citizens to visit noted public and private gardens in Holland and Italy, Mrs. Kellogg said. The committee hopes soon to complete similar arrangements with England, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and Canada.

Under the plan arranged by the committee, the United States garden club member wishing to visit one of the famous foreign gardens would be required to show an identification card signed by the president of the local club and the state federation president.

The council will meet in Boston next year, probably early in June, according to a decision at the business session of the council's annual meeting here Wednesday. Mrs. Kellogg, who has been acting president of the council for several months, was elected president for the ensuing year.

Considerable time was devoted by the delegates meeting here to visiting gardens of unusual beauty on Lookout, Signal and Elder Mountains, and Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga.

Easy to Serve

JUST place an unopened tin of Monarch Tomato Soup in boiling water for five minutes; open the can, empty into deep dish, and add an equal quantity of boiling water.

This easy method gives full value to the rich contents of the can and brings out the fine fresh flavor of the red-ripe tomatoes, pure cream and highest quality creamery butter (no other fat is used). The seasoning is perfect.

Is it any wonder children love this delicious and nourishing soup?

Monarch Tomato Soup is one of more than 250 Monarch Super-Quality Foods.

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QUALITY for 78 Years

Sold Only Thru Independent Merchants

He has taken the

CAPITOL LIMITED

two hundred times

A MAN who has made the same trip on the same train two hundred times is apt to have a fairly definite opinion of the service of that road. Let us quote a few paragraphs from his friendly letter:

"I have been late only once . . . and that slip was caused by a flood.

"I cannot recall a single instance where the trip has been anything but entirely pleasant—no irritating argument with porter, waiter, conductor, brakeman, or steward.

"My family has used this train frequently and has had no cause for complaint.

"A substantial shipment of household goods traveled over your line, and the service was thoroughly satisfactory.

"I have talked to a great many B & O employes and every one of them was a hearty booster and advocate for the organization and its head."

Many of the seventy thousand of us read that letter and felt rewarded for our efforts to make ours a pleasant and comfortable railroad on which to travel.

The CAPITOL LIMITED runs daily between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Chicago. The equipment is excellent. A manicure-maid and a train secretary are available. Clothes can be pressed, and a barber will serve you. There is a shower bath in the club car. And in order that you may fully enjoy the unusual historic scenery between Washington and the West, we have provided a glass-enclosed sun room. Over a period of eight years, the CAPITOL LIMITED has been more than 95 per cent on time.

Whether you ride on the CAPITOL LIMITED or on any of our other trains, your journey on the B & O is made restful by little things like stopping and starting gently, taking curves easily, looking after your baggage, and serving meals which you remember.

Won't you plan your next trip East or West on the B & O and see why people travel with us over and over again?

Another well-known special feature B & O train, the NATIONAL LIMITED, *runs daily between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. Its remarkable six-year record is over 97 per cent on time.*

The B&O

70,000 OF US INVITE YOU TO RIDE ON OUR RAILROAD

BALTIMORE & OHIO

New York . Philadelphia . Baltimore . Washington . Pittsburgh . Cleveland . Detroit . Chicago . Cincinnati . Louisville . St. Louis . and intermediate points

Stamp! Stamp!

Postage stamps were first authorized in the United States 84 years ago.

Nowadays, many of our depositors do *all* their *banking by mail.* A safe, convenient, modern method for saving time, travel and trouble. Makes no difference where you live—"Central Savings" is as near as your nearest letter box.

Ask or write for circular
BANKING BY MAIL

Central Savings is one of the oldest and largest mutual savings banks in America. For 72 years it has stood for old-fashioned safety.

TUNE IN—7:15—WABC

Next Wednesday Evening, May 6th
Drama of Old New York
"The Half Moon"

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

Resources Over 220 Millions

SOUP

of every kind, canned or homemade, should have to each pint 1 teaspoon of

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

TAKE YOUR VACATION IN EUROPE . . . IT NEED COST NO MORE!

To EUROPE IN GREAT CABIN SHIPS

$115.00 up

Low reserves best accommodations

Your pick of ships and sailing dates. A deposit of only $15 up, according to your choice, reserves your room. Total cost as little as $147.50 and no more than $258 with attractive round trip discount during certain seasons.

NEW M.V. BRITANNIC
World's largest Cabin liner
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One or more sailings weekly.

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WHITE STAR LINE • RED STAR LINE
International Mercantile Marine Company

You'll have to hide them!

Most homemakers like to keep a supply of these delicious cookies on hand but their families find them delightful between-meal nibbles and so they vanish. Try them yourself and you will know why.

ICE BOX COOKIES

1 cup butter	1 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla	½ teaspoon soda
2 cups sugar (light brown)	2½ cups bread flour or	1 teaspoon baking powder
2 eggs	2¾ cups pastry flour (after sifting)	1 teaspoon salt

Mix in afternoon or evening. Cream shortening and stir in sugar, eggs and vanilla. Add flour sifted with soda, baking powder and salt. (1 cup of nut meats may be added with the flour.) Put into pan and place in cold place. In morning, turn out and slice lengthwise, very thin. Cut into fancy shapes and bake in a moderate oven, 375° F., six to eight minutes. Decorate simply with confectioner's frosting colored with Burnett's Food Colors.

Send ten cents for "Doubly Delicious Desserts," a booklet full of new recipes

Burnett's Vanilla and other flavoring extracts are the choice of good cooks everywhere. They are always uniform in flavor and delicacy

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

437 D STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SWEDEN CALLED MOST 'AMERICAN' LAND IN EUROPE

United States Firms Urged to Appoint Scandinavian Agents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 30—It is not in the interest of the United States to prevent the import of raw materials which can be obtained cheaper and better abroad than at home, according to J. S. Edstrom, leader of the Swedish delegation to the forthcoming International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington.

Mr. Edstrom is managing director of the Swedish General Electric Company and president of the Federation of Swedish Industries.

Speaking at a luncheon in honor of the Swedish delegates by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the Hotel Roosevelt yesterday, Mr. Edstrom declared that in hardly any European country is the automobile so generally used today as in Sweden. That country has imported more than $100,000,000 worth of American automobiles in the last decade, he said, adding that it was "the most Americanized country in Europe."

He also recalled that Sweden was not filling her immigration to the United States and that more Swedes were returning to Europe from America than were immigrating here.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce held an all-day conference at the Hotel Roosevelt yesterday chiefly for the benefit of their visitors. At the morning conference Josef Sachs, managing director of Nordiska Kompaniet, urged American firms having sales representatives in Scandinavia to have a representative in Stockholm whose duty would be to develop trade with Sweden. He said that Sweden was the largest Scandinavian consumer of American goods and that marketing conditions were different there than in Norway or Denmark.

Stanley H. Rose, formerly chief of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, spoke on "One of Sweden's Important, but Invisible, Exports," referring to the many inventions and patent processes that Swedish engineers have to market in this country.

MESSENGER GORHAM RETIRES

John Gorham, messenger to W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs at Boston, who has served in that capacity for collectors for the past 24 years, retired from federal service today. Prior to entering the customs service, Mr. Gorham served with the United States Army for 30 years, and saw much active service before retiring from the "regulars."

They Come to Talk Business With Americans

Metropolitan Photo Service

GROUP OF SWEDISH DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

From Left to Right in the Picture They Are: Karl Kjellberg, W. G. Stjernsledt, Gunnur Lowegren, Ake Nerman, Vilhelm Lundvik, Mrs. Ake Nerman, Mrs. Vilhelm Lundvik, Wiking Johnsson, Sven Lundberg, William Nisser, Mrs. Sven Lundberg, J. S. Edström, Mrs. J. S. Edström, J. Wetterlind, Josef Sachs, Forsten Aqvist.

BUSINESS HEADS OPPOSE CHANGING ANTITRUST LAWS

Assert Legal Expedients for Rights Are Not Yet Exhausted

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30—Full utilization of existing legal expedients before any change is sought in the antitrust laws was recommended before this morning's general session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States convention here. No change in the law is necessary to permit the correction of overproduction in the oil, coal and lumber industries, speakers asserted.

Direct issue was joined with the American Bar Association and with speakers at yesterday's session and it was indicated that determined opposition will be offered if they go to Congress for legislation revising the Sherman Antitrust Act.

A federal commission with authority to prejudge the legality of trade agreements, suggested yesterday by the American Bar Association, was declared to be unnecessary and likely to necessitate an unwieldy administrative bureaucracy.

There was agreement, however, for repeal of the criminal provisions of the antitrust laws which were held to have a practical effect contrary to its intentions. These provisions, it was held, restrain legitimate business without curtailing deliberately fraudulent enterprises.

William S. Bennet, vice-president of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, of Chicago, took direct issue with the position of lumber, coal and oil representatives yesterday that overproduction in their industries could not be remedied without revision of the Sherman Act, and G. Carroll Todd, formerly assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, maintained that these industries have not as yet exhausted the legal methods of rationalizing their overproduction problems.

Could Not "Fix Prices"

Repeal of the antitrust laws would not permit the oil, lumber and coal industries to "fix prices, curtail production or restrict competition," Mr. Bennett said. "These things are not only forbidden by state statute but by common law."

Not only would repeal fail to aid these three industries, he pointed out, but it would work them considerable injury by removing protection which is now accorded against foreign competition of the type now represented by Soviet Russian methods. The present laws, he said, probably preclude the admission of the products of any such monopoly as is the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics.

"Both the lumber and coal industries," Mr. Bennett said, "are precluded from asking repeal of the antitrust statutes, because neither of them is doing all it can now do and remain well within its legal rights. The trouble with both of [illegible] methods of distribution.

"The question [illegible] particularly," Mr. Bennett said, is one [illegible] does not come within the scope of commerce. He warned, however, that "better prices will tend to increase instead of diminish the [illegible]."

Would Repeal Criminal Clauses

"However," Mr. Bennett said, "the criminal provisions of the antitrust laws ought to be repealed. First, because they are badly balanced; second, because they are susceptible of abuse, and third, because the remedy is, properly, a civil remedy.

"Leave in the law the provision for treble damages and the provision as to imposition of a reasonable counsel fee, and the provision contained in other statues or in the common law itself by which a person violating an injunction can be punished criminally, and you have all the deterrent effect that you need without subjecting honest men to unjustifiable indictment and arrest."

Mr. Todd asserted that apprehensions which have given rise to the demand for revision of the laws and the setting up of a commission with prejudging authority have been exaggerated and unwarranted.

Permits Gatherings

"The law," he said, "permits members of an industry to associate for the purpose of informing themselves of the conditions of supply and demand, including rate of production, stocks on hand, and the prices at which the products have been sold, and such an association does not cease to be legal merely because, informed by the knowledge so obtained, but without concert of action, the individual members may ask different prices, or may produce at different rates, than they would have done had they not been so informed.

"The law sets no limit upon the expansion of the business from within. Nor does the law prohibit all combinations of competing units, but only those on a scale large enough to restrict competition unduly."

Besides maintaining that sufficient need for the proposed changes does not exist, Mr. Todd also objected to the setting up of a board with prejudging authority, on the ground that it would "involve a formidable additon to the bureaucracy."

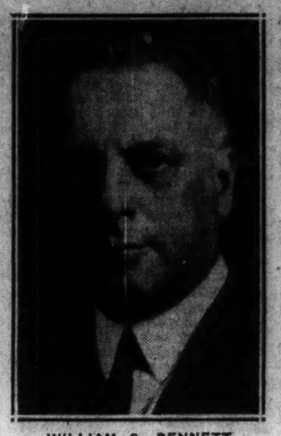
"The result," he said, "would be that administrative officers would be called upon to investigate and pass upon practically every transaction between competitors in every branch of industry."

Condemnation of the Government's entrance into competition with private business and in particular operation of barge lines as a rival of the rail carriers was voiced by Fred M. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western Railway. Mr. Sargent's speech followed a lively round table of the day before at which spokesmen for bus and truck lines pooled their arguments into a common appeal for protection against what they described as the threat of rail "monopoly" of the carrying trade.

Ivan Bowen, counsel for the Greyhound Lines, Inc., charged that war has been declared by rail executives against new forms of competition.

George C. Lambert of St. Paul, chairman of the Mississippi & St.

He Differs on Trusts In Lumber Business



WILLIAM S. BENNETT

Croix River Improvement Association, made vigorous counter attacks on a proposal advanced by rail spokesmen for a resolution favoring immediate withdrawal of the Federal Government from the barge line business. Mr. Sargent revived the attack on federal barge line operation today, and the prospect is that the matter will be carried before the convention as a whole in the form of a resolution.

Springfield Pushes Trade School Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A survey is being made of the industries of the Springfield district, under the direction of Robert O. Small, State Director of Vocational Education, to determine what measures can be applied to enable the Springfield Trade School to serve the interests of industries more effectually.

One of the major ends in view is the opening of one-year courses for boys already employed in industrial work. This would enable many to continue their school training after completing a regular trade course. It also would further the aim of providing a more specialized training than has been given under the present policies of this state-aided city school.

Through coöperation of the students of the school more than $600 in profits from the school store and in contributions by the school membership has been used this season for the relief of families suffering from unemployment.

The work started with relief for families represented in the school, which has 535 boys enrolled, and has come to include other families whose needs came under the direct observation of the students.

CLAUDEL CALLED ONE OF GREATEST OF FRENCH POETS

Ambassador's Work Topic of Two Lectures by Professor Morize

Referring to the days when Poe and Whitman were without honor in their own country, while France was ranking them among the great, Prof. André Morize of Harvard in two recent lectures compared with this the slow growth of appreciation in France for the poetry of Paul Claudel, now French Ambassador at Washington.

Professor Morize said that as a professor at Bordeaux before the war, he accepted the common opinion that Claudel was not worth the difficulty most people found in reading him. Today he stands with the also difficult Paul Valéry—"the two greatest French poets of our time," he said.

"Three qualities that appear in all good lyric poetry appear in Claudel to so high a degree that each in turn might be his chief characteristic," said Professor Monroe. "These are, religious fervor, patriotic devotion, and the love of nature. Claudel differs from other French poets, however, in his amazing power of synthesis, his breadth of feeling and wide grasp.

"His thought moves with a mighty sweep that carries everything along with it, like the River Rhone he sings so magnificently. His landscapes are vast, the vision of a whole geographical region, in its successive levels, from Alpine snows down to the golden plains beside the stream that has come, the poet says, not from the earth, but from the skies.

"M. Claudel's patriotism is as broad, including not a province only but the whole of fair France, as his long, varied career as Ambassador proves, not excluding from his sympathy either Occident or Orient of the world. One of his poems during the war is typical of his power of synthesis. It gives in brief review the whole of that terrible story, with its greatness and its pity. The speech changes from the poilu's talk in the trenches, to the poet's lofty flight, and we see everybody, private and general, merchant and advocate, farmer or professor. One thinks of the silence and prayer behind the lines, and hears the roll of the guns.

"In his letters to a doubter he writes that a 'great and divine joy is the only reality.' Here he speaks, whether he knows it or not, the spiritual vision of all who have found the Divine; and we are grateful for his vision, his power of utterance, and can tolerate his intolerance."

Claudel has written much prose, including his Art Poetique and Connaissance de l'Est. His dramas, M. Morize says, are rather for reading than for playing, though they have had success on the stage. The greatest, he says, are "L'Annonce faite à Marie," and "L'Otage." His "Cinq Grandes Odes" contain his loftiest devotional poetry, his "Cantique d'Est" is a beautiful song of nature.

VETERANS START CONTEST

In a nation-wide membership contest by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States the best "recruit-getter" is to be given a trip to Paris in the luxury of first-class accommodations aboard a vessel of the United States Lines fleet, according to W. A. McIsaac, manager of the Boston office of the steamship company. The contest has just started and will end June 30.

BASIS IS LAID TO PUT TRADE ON EVEN KEEL

(Continued from Page 1)

Folsom explained, by carefully analyzing annual demands and by accumulating stocks in slack seasons, and drawing upon reserves in busy months.

"A concern," he said, "should not assume that, because it has a difficult problem of stabilization, nothing can be done to reduce fluctuations of employment, either seasonal or cyclical. If the problem is attacked from the right point of view, considerable progress can be made. To accomplish very much it is necessary to build up a fact-finding organization to study the matter carefully, measure fluctuations, and make forecasts.

Incentive to Stabilize

"The adoption of an insurance benefit plan would serve as a strong incentive to the employer to stabilize further. The benefits which the employer would receive from such a plan would to a large extent offset the possible cost of these benefits. It is felt that individual companies should set up such plans rather than have a governmental unemployment insurance plan which would have many defects."

L. C. Reynolds, comptroller of the American Writing Paper Company, described the stabilization system which has largely removed fluctuations from his company, and advocated some form of government supervision, to enable industries as a whole to coöperate on production problems.

"We should have some group or national budgetary control over expansion," he said, "and some form of occupational education of labor to be displaced by technological changes; some control over the release of new inventions and, lacking full attainment of the above ideals in our realist world we need compulsory reserves in trust so as to guarantee returns to labor in the same manner as surplus accounts are now built up to guarantee return to capital."

The questions of unemployment and business stabilization in the light of the present depression ran like a bright thread through many conferences. Sharp disagreement developed over the feasibility of compulsory unemployment insurance, ranging from the opposition of Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers' Association on one hand, to the warning of Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, on the other, that a congressional mandate is necessary to put social insurance into effect on a scale large enough to be practical.

Confer on Stabilization Plans

Mr. Stephenson spoke at a general conference last night of the association membership on stabilization, at which Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia University; R. R. Deupree, president, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, and L. D. H. Weld, director of research, McCann Erickson Company, New York City also spoke.

"The public welfare of the United States demands that industry as a whole vigorously and sincerely devote itself to the development of a plan of economic foresight aimed to forever prevent any repetition of the present unemployment situation," Mr. Stephenson said. He also declared American wages and possibly living standards must be readjusted in the light of the present trade slump.

"What we have in mind," Professor Mitchell said, "when we talk about stabilizing business is primarily the hope that we may find some way of maintaining, or even accelerating, our rate of economic progress without suffering every few years setbacks like the current depression."

"Every few years we have a period when the prospects of profits look bright. We buy and build, invest and speculate on the basis of these prospects. But before we realize what has happened the business equilibrium has been disarranged. Then the automatic process of restoring equilibrium begins in spite of all we may do to prevent it."

Threads Get Tangled

That an adequate program of business stabilization must provide for dealing with random and secular changes of many sorts as well as with cyclical depressions, was also brought out.

"In practice," the speaker went on, "the effects of these noncyclical factors get so intertwined with the cyclical fluctuations themselves that it is hard to disentangle the threads. Dealing with these influences is quite as difficult as controlling business.

"But, however wise we become, we must expect that business will be exposed in the future, as it has been in the past, to all sorts of random events, some favorable and some not. All we can do by way of protecting our interests is to avoid foolish actions ourselves, to coöperate closely with other nations which are seeking to spread peace and good will among men, and, for the rest, to treat emergencies as they arise with greater promptness and efficiency.

"We need to stabilize business in the sense of making economic progress more regular. But to devise stabilization plans which will work as we wish, we need to know more about economic processes and their interrelations than we know now. That knowledge is our fundamental need."

Mr. Deupree told how his company had practically eliminated employment fluctuations by dividing production into a 49-week year and storing surplus stock to balance consumption demands. He said that what his and other big firms have done still other companies may accomplish.

Mr. Weld emphasized the need of research to estimate the producers' probable market in advance. State unemployment insurance, he charged, was "unsound," but private stabilization, he asserted, should be encouraged, not only for the actual profit which it gives the producer, but for the human values involved.

Antitrust Laws in Way

The Sherman antitrust law, he said, blocks the way for industries as a whole to unite in rational planning and coördination of industry.

Mr. Deupree, on the other hand, while advocating liberalization of the antitrust law, argued that much can be done immediately to meet the situation before the law is changed, if ever.

At a round table on banking and consumer credit, Edmund Platt, former member of the Federal Reserve Board and now vice-president of the Marine Midland Company, urged a relaxation of legislative restrictions to permit extension of unit, or branch banking. The 1345 bank failures in 1930 partly grew out of bad banking laws, he said, and represent a "disgrace to the nation."

Speaking at the same conference Edwin C. Vogel of the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, New York, defended installment selling, and answered attacks, made in the present convention, to the effect that it had accentuated the depression.

John W. Pole, comptroller of currency, participated in the discussion.

Discussions at other round tables today were: factors in foreign trade recovery; the retailer responsibility to consumer and producer; mass transportation in cities and present opportunities for the trade association.

Sees Bus Kept in Its Place

Mass transportation will continue to hold its own against the encroachments of the automobile, Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said in an address at the afternoon session today on "The Electric Railway Industry—Its Prospects."

To accomplish this, however, the electric railway industry, he said, will be forced to complete an already observable tendency away from a strictly trolley service to one embodying the coördinated use of trolley cars, gasoline and trolley buses, rapid transit service and even taxicabs.

Mr. Harriman, who is chairman of the board of the New England Power Association, asserted that the survival of the industry and its attainment of the rank of sixth in importance among the industries of the United States, with an investment of $5,800,000,000 testifies to its economic necessity.

"Despite the competition of the automobile, riding on mass transportation vehicles in the United States has decreased only from 115 rides per capita in 1920, the high year, to 95 rides per capita in 1930," he said.

"Even with a high degree of prosperity and with a more general diffusion of wealth, there will continue to be a large segment of the population who will continue to depend mainly upon mass transportation agencies.

Makes Favorable Showing

"Despite a decrease in the total number of passengers carried annually by most of the street railway companies, it is probably true that many have experienced an increase in the riding during the rush hours."

It is apparent, Mr. Harriman said, that the quantity of service was not unduly reduced last year over 1929, since the drop in the car mileage was only about one-third as great as the reduction in revenue passengers.

In view of the general business situation and in comparison with the behavior of other industries during the year, the total net income of $50,500,000, the lowest since 1924, was termed by Mr. Harriman a "decidedly favorable showing."

"Bus service is now being given by 390 electric railway companies operating 13,522 vehicles," he said, while the "trackless trolley," or trolley bus, was another type of transportation which was on the increase. The number of taxicabs under the control of street railways doubled in 1930, he said, and the prospects were that the number will continue to increase.

Mr. Harriman recommended increased use of advertising to convince the public of the value of street railway service.

Wage Cut in Another Form

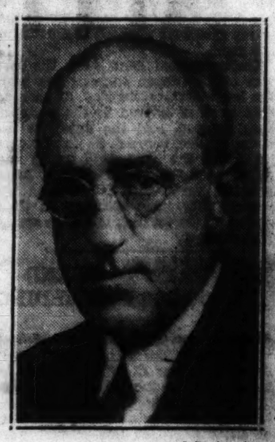
Earl Puckett, president Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, told the round-table discussing domestic distribution that the proposed sales tax is equivalent to wage reduction. Since "most business men are now definitely committed against sales reduction," Mr. Puckett argued, they should oppose a consumer sales tax which "reacts on those of low income in a manner similar to wage reduction."

Dr. Paul Nystrom, professor of marketing, Columbia University, advocated complete revision of existing methods of computing price indexes, and recommended that the Government undertake the work of publishing official indexes promptly and at intervals of a week.

Unless there is better enforcement of trade practice codes and more effective coöperation in industry, American business will be forced to government control and "a Mussolini or a Stalin," in the opinion of Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.

"American industry," he said, "is confronted with the serious necessity of proving that these economic emergencies can be successfully coped with under a democracy, that these business problems can be solved through coöperative effort and without recourse to governmental [illegible]

Urges Research To Find Markets



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L. D. H. WELD

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 2.

New England Hotel Men's Exposition, Copley-Plaza Hotel, until 10 through May 1.

Longy School of Music: Open house, with musical program, Cambridge, evening.

John Hancock Hall: Meeting, New England Ladies' Hairdressers Association, parlor A, 8.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, Sanders Theater, 8.

Boston City Club: Final show, with entertainment by club members; organ concert; 16 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Presentation of "Newsboys' Musical Review," by Harry F. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, exclusively for Elks, Somerset Street, 8:15.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Fellowship dinner, Room 100, 6:30. Meetings: Easy Speakers Club, Room F, 8; Dolphins Club, Room S, 8; Highlanders Club, Room 1, 8; Camera Club, Room 101, 8:05; Pals Club, Room 2, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8.

"Pirates of Penzance," presented by Gilbert and Sullivan Association of Boston University, Jordan Hall, 8.

Dinner and dance, with Mayor James M. Curley chief speaker, Hotel Vendome, Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Streets, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Lecture on "Finding the Rainbow at the End of the Trail," by Dewitt G. Wilcox, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Newton Board of Real Estate Exchange: Meeting with Guy W. Ellis, speaker; Hunnewell Clubhouse, Church Street and Hunnewell Avenue, 7:30.

Woodrow Wilson Society of Massachusetts: Dinner meeting, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Play, "The Thunderbolt," presented by the Lincoln House Players, 80 Emerald Street, 8:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Napoli Che Canta" (film). Continuous.

Wilbur—"The Truth Game," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 2.

Musical program, benefit Infant Welfare Fund, Hotel Lincolnshire, 3.

New England Hotel Men's Exposition, Hotel Statler, 12 to 10 (last day).

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, 9:30. Rehearsal, Massachusetts State Choral Society, private room, 10.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Vacuum Oil Company, Parlor B. Luncheon, Daughters of Foreign Veterans, Parlor C.

Mass meeting, auspices Ladies' Auxiliary to Veterans of Foreign Wars, with Congressman Hamilton Fish Jr., speaker; Boston Common, 10:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free, weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly, through May 3. Recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent; designs for ornament, 16th to 18th.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse; paintings by old masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Cameron, Briscoe and Russell Flint. Through May 9.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 128 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott Jones; drypoints by Harry A. Vincent; woodcuts by Hobson Pittman; water color sketches by Grace Kenyon. Photographs for collection by Edward Weston.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, corner Berkeley Street and Bay State Road—Water colors by Charles H. Richert; etchings and drypoints by Ray Weiss and Minna Weiss Zellner; through May 2; miscellaneous paintings by New England artists.

Scherer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

TECH PUBLISHES SCHOLASTIC LIST

Arthur O. Williams of Providence, 1930 Edison scholar, and Walter Wrigley Jr. of Haverhill, Mass., candidate in the last Edison Scholarship contest, are among the 34 freshmen listed in the first rank of the high scholastic list just issued at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The publishing of the list is a new custom, and is similar to the dean's list at Harvard University.

Loren H. Hutchins and Deborah V. Rubenstein, graduates of Boston English High and the Girls Latin School, are included in the first rank of the freshman list. The sophomore first rank includes Edward Fisher of Boston Latin School and a number of suburban high school graduates. Four former Boston English High School students are listed among the 14 juniors of first rank, while Meyer Hyman, of Boston English High; Samuel Jacobsen of Dorchester High School and Clement H. Hamblet, Lowell High, are three of the nine seniors in the first rank.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer Friday; gentle winds, mostly northwest.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; rising temperature Friday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday, probably with a light frost in the interior tonight; rising temperature Friday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.30	Max. Apr.30		8 a.m. Apr.30	Max. Apr.29
Albany	40	50	Memphis	58	78
Atlantic City	44	60	Miami	76	80
Boston	42	54	Montreal	36	46
Buffalo	34	42	Nantucket	46	52
Calgary	44	...	New Orleans	64	78
Charleston	68	80	New York	44	52
Chicago	40	42	Philadelphia	44	54
Denver	46	60	Pittsburgh	38	48
Des Moines	46	72	Portland, Me.	40	48
Eastport	40	44	Portland, Ore.	52	78
Galveston	68	70	San Francisco	56	66
Hatteras	62	68	St. Louis	48	78
Helena	48	66	St. Paul	42	60
Jacksonville	68	80	Seattle	52	72
Kansas City	54	76	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles	60	68	Washington	44	60

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:45 p. m., Friday 11:16 a. m.
Height of tides 11.2 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:12 p. m.

Amusements

BOSTON

fine arts theatre
'When Naples Sings'
Shows Naples and all its gorgeous beauty. —Post

COLONIAL Next Mon.—Seats Now One Week Only
Walter Hampden—Fay Bainter and Star Cast in J. M. BARRIE'S
ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
"Of all the excellent plays of our epoch, the most excellent."—Wm. Lyon Phelps

BOSTON GARDEN
9 DAYS TWICE DAILY—2 & 8 P. M. BEGINNING
This Afternoon
RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
Presenting Among its 10,000 MARVELS
THE ORLAND-MARA SENSATION
—MAN CARRYING GIRL ON HIS BACK IN TERRIFIC DIVE THRU SPACE LANDING UPON HIS CHEST ON CHUTE IN ARENA FAR BELOW
MORE ACTS — MORE PEOPLE — MORE MENAGERIE ANIMALS THAN EVER BEFORE
Performances 2 and 8 p.m. Doors open 1 and 7. Prices 75c to $3. Children under 12 years Half Price to Res. Seats Every Aft'n Exc. Sat.
$1
5000 GOOD RES. SEATS AT EVERY PERFORMANCE
TICKETS NOW SELLING at Boston Garden, Filene's and usual agencies

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Evening, "LA LOCANDIERA"
Saturday Matinee, "PETER PAN"
Saturday Evening, "INHERITORS"

A CHARLES HOPKINS PRODUCTION
EDITH BARRETT in Benn W. Levy's play
MRS. MOONLIGHT
with Sir Guy Standing and Haidee Wright
"Something of the great theater"—C. S. Monitor
LITTLE Thurs. W 44th St. LAc 4-6620
Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
Getting Married
By BERNARD SHAW
GUILD THEATRE, 52d, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40
KATHARINE CORNELL
in
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., B'way-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40

2ND YEAR OF THE PULITZER PLAY
The Green Pastures
MANSFIELD Theatre, W. 47th St. Evgs. 8:30
Wed. Mat. $1-$2.50, Sat. $1-$3, Evgs. $1-$3.85
Seats at Box Office Now, 8 Weeks Ahead

2 Charles Hopkins Productions
BOOTH Thea., W. 45th St. LAc 4-9343
Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. Sat. 2:40
GIVE ME YESTERDAY
By A. A. MILNE
With Louis Calhern, Sylvia Field, Gladys Hanson
"Crispness of Characterization"—C. S. Monitor
Evs. $1-$3; Wed. Mat. $1-$2; Sat. Mat. $1-$2.50
LITTLE Thea., W 44th St. LAc 4-6620
Evs. 8:50, Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40
EDITH BARRETT in Benn W. Levy's play
MRS. MOONLIGHT
with Sir Guy Standing and Haidee Wright
"Something of the great theater"—C. S. Monitor

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

Orange Bowl Cafeteria
LUNCHEON 11-2:30 DINNER 5-7:45
62 WEST 48TH STREET
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hotes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
LUNCHEON 75c DINNER $1.25
Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties
Open Sundays

The Garden Spot
Luncheon—Dinner
67 WEST 44TH STREET
North Side of Hippodrome
Near Town Hall

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
640 MAIN STREET

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.

Try Dining at
Stedman's
532 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Centre, Mass.
Direct Road to Worcester
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner

PORTLAND, ORE.

POPULAR PRICES
KNICKERBOCKER
108 B'way, Adjoining Imperial Hotel

The Oyster Loaf
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson

The SIGN of the ROSE TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 5 to 7:30
ALDERWAY BLDG.
BROADWAY AT ALDER
Telephone Beacon 7914

The Anne Barrett Confections
They are made of the purest ingredients — pure cream, pure butter and sugar. Let the children have them every day. They are pure and they are good. Price One Dollar the pound. Address: Mrs. A. M. Barrett, R. 2, Union, Maine.

A little BAB-O does a big job swiftly. Your bathrooms, kitchens and pantries will shine with new splendor.

$5,000 IN CASH PRIZES
Ask your grocer for free details
P. S. Use Babbitt's Lye for clogged drain pipes.

WONDERFUL...
... New Power Lawn Mowers by Coldwell

Coldwell "L-Twin" Motor Lawn Mower and Roller.
Mows and rolls simultaneously 4 to 6 acres a day. May be had with two 20-inch auxiliary gang units which increase its cutting swath to 60 inches.
Riding sulky may be had as extra equipment.
THESE new power mowers embody advanced and exclusive features without a parallel in lawn mower and roller manufacture. Equipped with full-width drive rollers they may be used for combined rolling and mowing or for separate rolling only. Differential between rollers prevents marking and makes turning easy. Built to give long, dependable service under every condition of usage.
There's a size and style for any lawn mowing or rolling problem at the price you want to pay.
Your dealer will demonstrate. No obligation. Write to factory for descriptive literature.
Full line of Hand Mowers, Power Mowers and Horse Mowers
COLDWELL DEPENDABLE LAWN MOWERS
COLDWELL LAWN MOWER COMPANY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., U. S. A.
In Canada—Taylor-Forbes Co., Ltd., Guelph.

CANBERRA FACES LEGAL TANGLE IN DEBT ISSUE

Federal Assumption of Sydney Debt Raises Wide Question of Responsibility

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—New South Wales threats to repudiate interest payments to London, followed by assumption of responsibility for those payments by the Federal Government, raises a new legal question here. The agreement governing the borrowings of the Australian states was negotiated by the Bruce Government in 1927. Under this agreement the Commonwealth took over all the existing and future state debts and provided for the redemption of the public debt of the seven Australian governments out of a statutory sinking fund established under the agreement.

To this sinking fund Commonwealth and states bound themselves to contribute fixed payments from revenue. The agreement was ratified by every Australian Government and was incorporated by special amendment into the Commonwealth constitution.

But while the Commonwealth took over the state debts, the legal question as to whether the Commonwealth is responsible for the interest due by the states had never previously been raised. The financial agreement did not provide specifically for the contingency of repudiation, which would have seemed incredible had the point been raised when the agreement was drafted.

New South Wales's annual overseas interest commitments amount to £7,000,000, most of which is payable in London. The Federal Cabinet will undertake the liability for all this amount in the event of the Premier, John T. Lang, persisting in his present attitude.

The Commonwealth Government is closely considering the new position. James H. Scullin, the Prime Minister, stated that the issue raised by the action of the New South Wales Government involved important questions of law and policy as to the rights and obligations of the Commonwealth.

BALKAN BARRIERS IMPEDE COMMERCE, SLOW DOWN TRAVEL

(Continued from Page 1)

over a completely neglected road. The Bulgarian narrow gauge railroad which used to join the main Constantinople line here has been taken up. Practically all traffic has been discontinued. It is almost a closed frontier.

After spending an hour in getting my passport looked at I engaged a car and within half an hour was at the Bulgaro-Greek border, which at this point follows a river. It is a wild and dreary place. At each end of a bridge crossing the river are sentinels, walking back and forth with bared bayonets.

After waiting awhile for the chief to examine my passport and baggage, I was delivered to the Greek sentinel. He took me to the center of the bridge and gave me to the Bulgarian soldier, who conducted me to the Bulgarian post and thence to the lonely passport bureau and up to the tiny customs house.

So here I was in Bulgaria but as far from any place I wanted to go to as one could well imagine. There was no city in sight, no wagon, cart, automobile nor any other vehicle. I saw a village half a mile away and going to it found a man who had a horse and agreed to take me and my baggage to Petrich, 15 miles to the northwest. It was late at night when we reached there. It had taken us all day and three changes of vehicles to get to a town four hours from Saloniki.

Cut Off From Trade Centers

This little portion of Macedonia, containing about 150,000 inhabitants, is cut off from its natural trade centers. Yet all the people in it are Bulgarians, so it certainly belongs to that country. And since Bulgaria liberated this area from Turkey its inhabitants have made decided progress in spite of their trade isolation.

Petrich itself has been completely made over. I was here after the Balkan Wars and it was one of the most squalid and wretched refugee centers in existence. The crooked streets were barely passable and there was hardly a decent building in the place, while all about were extremely destitute refugee villages.

But today it has an entirely different aspect. The streets have been straightened, widened and better paved, good houses have been erected, many solid public buildings have been built, satisfactory hotels are to be found and the business part of town has been supplied with new substantial stores. Liberation has brought activity.

This little town, almost hidden in a pocket in the extreme corner of Bulgaria, seldom visited by travelers since it is so obscure, and far from any Balkan capital, is famed throughout the whole of Europe as the alleged headquarters of Ivan Mihailoff, the noted Macedonian revolutionist.

Controlled by Mihailoff

Here, it is said, Mihailoff is master; from here he manipulates Bulgarian Macedonia's invisible government. At district, municipal and parliamentary elections only one ticket is presented, that of the revolutionary organization. No one cares to oppose it.

In a quiet, secret, unobtrusive way the chief imposes himself. Nothing happens which is contrary to his will. No visitor here would for a moment suspect that he was in a revolutionist's lair. You see no commitadjes. No strange armed men are anywhere about. You are not conscious of any special scrutiny. No one molests you or makes you feel disturbed.

There is no quieter town in Europe. Order and serenity prevail and everyone seems at ease in spite of the fact that the most powerful and vigilant band of revolutionists in Europe rules here.

It is the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, which hopes to free those parts of Macedonia that have been annexed by Greece and Jugoslavia. The revolutionists hold that when the Turks were driven from Europe 17 years ago the land they left was unfairly divided and they want to make the whole map over.

It is here in Petrich that one most vividly sees how extremely hard it is to unscramble the eggs which Turkey so ruthlessly and thoroughly scrambled in the course of five centuries. Pushed into a little corner made by massive trade and nationality walls, Petrich has become the capital of a revolutionary movement and is making a desperate attempt to bring about another unscrambling. It wants a Balkan Federation, but after it has razed those walls.

There used to be a Balkan Federation. A hundred years ago all of the Balkans were one state with one money system and with no internal tariff barriers. Half a dozen nations lived and traded together.

But Turkey governed them all so badly and so oppressed them that the various nationalities revolted and formed four free and independent states separated from one another by more or less impenetrable walls.

And in this separation of the mixed nationalities the Bulgarians lost heavily. Many of their people went to the other states. So the revolutionists want a new alignment.

Moreover, the whole Bulgarian nation approves their demands, though not their methods. So that the building of a Balkan understanding with the present boundary walls as a foundation is probably excluded.

STAFF SALARIES CUT BY CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL, April 30 (AP)—E. W. Beatty, chairman of the board and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, announced yesterday that because of a marked decrease in earnings a reduction in the salaries of general office employees and of the supervisory staffs will go into effect May 1.

He said the only alternative was a reduction in staff. The general office employees, he said, will take off three days a month without pay, equivalent to a 10 per cent cut, and that all officers and members of the supervisory staffs will accept a reduction of 10 per cent in their salaries.

Chinese Scout, Cycling Around World, Tells Adventures on Stop at London

Wong Ah Chai, Taken for Spy in Jugoslavia; On Way to America

Seeing England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—To be taken for a spy in Jugoslavia, imprisoned for a week and then put over the border into Austria, minus his bicycle and few possessions, is one of the many adventures encountered by Wong Ah Chai, a Chinese Boy Scout born at Malacca in the Straits Settlements who is cycling round the world and has just arrived in London.

"It is about three years since I left Malacca," Mr. Wong told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "This is just a year longer than I ought to have been," he points out, for it took the British Consul in Jugoslavia from November, 1929, to November, 1930, to recover his possessions for him. "In the meantime" he said, "I earned my living as sweeper and harness mender in a circus traveling around Austria and Germany. I am only staying in England long enough to get my visa for the United States."

Punctures, of which he said, "I must have had 2000 between Malacca and S'am," bulk more largely in his memory than narrow escapes from drowning, when a raft upon which he was crossing a river was overturned, nights spent in the trees in a flooded area in Siam, crossing snowy passes in Persia, and having a little encounter with brigands who tried to rob him when in the desert of Irak.

© Special Press

WONG AH CHAI

He is particularly proud of his two little books of records in which those whom he has visited have written a short account of his arrival at their town or home. There are tributes to him from British consuls, from missionaries in Burma, India, and Baluchistan, merchants in Asia Minor and Turkey, and clowns and ringmasters on the continent of Europe.

One of the spots Mr. Wong particularly wants to visit is Braddock Station, near Washington, Pa., for it is the home town of the headmaster of the Anglo-Chinese School at Malacca.

Among the few possessions which he is carrying with him on his wheel is a long letter from his old principal, the Rev. R. D. Roche of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission in the Straits Settlements, commending him to his friends and relations in Braddock and Washington.

Drivers Take Test In Tulsa, Okla.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Elimination of reckless and careless drivers is the purpose of a new drivers' license ordinance.

Approximately 70,000 motorists will take out licenses under the new law, according to Mayor George L. Watkins. Licenses will be issued only to applicants who successfully pass an examination proving their competency to drive. In order to finance the operation of the law, a charge of 25 cents per license will be assessed. Inspection of automobiles cannot be made a part of the new system until a law is passed by the State Legislature giving cities the authority to do this. However, Tulsa is proceeding as far as possible without the protection of a state law.

"If the new law saves the life of only one child," said Mayor Watkins, "it will more than have proved its worth." The new law gives the city power to suspend licenses, either for a short or long period, of drivers who are caught driving recklessly, incompetently, or while drunk.

SCOTS SEEKING DEVELOPING OF THEIR COUNTRY

Council Proposed Which Would Consider Means to Promote Interests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The formation of a Scottish National Development Council to promote the industrial, commercial and economic interests of the people of Scotland was advocated at the recent Convention of Royal Burghs at Edinburgh.

Sir Henry Keith of Hamilton said that the Development Council might consider such questions as the project of the ship canal between Leith and Glasgow, the establishment of Scottish air stations, and the use of the electric power generated in the Highlands to the industrial possibilities of the other parts of the country. Its duty would also be to investigate the migration of industry to the south and to organize the development of Scottish products.

Provost Macewen of Inverness said that he hoped the council, when formed, would not confine its attention to what was known as the industrial belt of Scotland. Scotland would recover only if they were able to spread their population more over the land. More attention should be given to the smaller towns and the country generally. He did not see how the council could achieve much unless it got power and money and they would not get that in Scotland unless they had a body in Edinburgh—call it what they liked—which would have the power to deal with their domestic legislation.

He was not one of those who wished Scotland to be cut off from England and the Empire, but one of the most urgent needs of the day was that there should be a devolution of public business which would allow urgent questions of trade and commerce and domestic legislation to be handled with practical sympathy and knowledge of the conditions in their country.

The convention also discussed the conditions in the Scottish fishing industry and called attention to the unprecedented depression among the fishing communities. This was attributed to the difficulties with foreign trawlers and to the closing of the Russian market for herring.

A motion inviting the Government to take a more generous and practical interest in the industry with a view to its preservation and development was passed. The ranks of the fishermen, it was pointed out, were gradually being depleted. Fishermen were to be found breaking metal at the roadside or navvying. Their sons were forced to emigrate or to change their occupation. If the industry was to continue something must be done to tide the fishers over the bad times.

ARGENTINE SOCIALISTS TO BE RECKONED WITH

BUENOS AIRES, April 28 (AP)—Despite the surprisingly large Radical vote, the Socialist Party won the balance of power in Argentina's first post-revolutionary election of April 25 in the Province of Buenos Aires, according to the official canvass of votes completed yesterday. The vote stood: Radicals, 218,798, Conservatives, 187,742; Socialists, 41,580.

The large Radical vote was a surprise. President Uriburu had warned against returning the governmental power to the Radical elements which were in office before the election.

BULGAR CITIES ARE REGULATING PRICE OF FOOD

Merchants Protest Controller's Action During 'Hunger Days'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Although Bulgaria is not a socialistic state, prices in most of the large cities are strictly regulated and, the regulations are drastically enforced.

This is the work of the local food commissioner, who is as much a dictator as certain ministers were in various countries during the war. Of course his task is not easy and his decisions are usually followed by vigorous protests and strikes on the part of the merchants. But these hunger days seldom last long and in practically every case it is the merchants who capitulate and not the commissioner.

Every season fruits and vegetables are sold at fixed prices, imposed by the municipal governments after careful investigations.

It is estimated that the citizens of Sofia were saved $500,000 last season on this item. The price of bread is also regulated, being in April of this year 1½ cents a pound. Milk has been brought down to 8 cents a quart. Butter costs 25 cents a pound. Meat prices are relentlessly controlled.

When it comes to fixing the prices of products manufactured in factories maintained by foreign capital and run by foreigners, who always form trusts, the task is not so easy.

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"The Shoe that's Different"

To Foot-Joys your comfort is of supreme importance. They support your weight, evenly, properly—so that you walk with a new sense of balance and freedom. The first time you wear Foot-Joys you will realize that they provide a measure of satisfaction you never before experienced. Foot-Joys express the finest taste and character in line, leather and workmanship. Styles for all occasions.

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The above statement is also true of FOOT-JOY shoes for women. Write for information.
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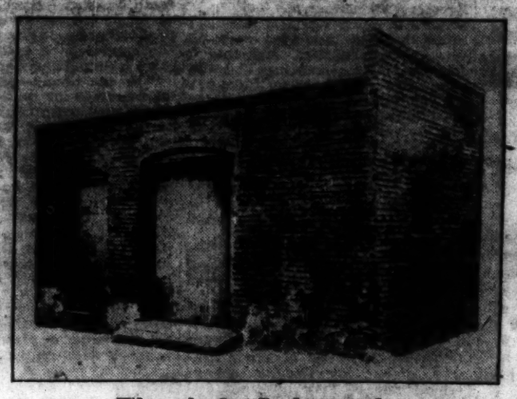
TWENTY MILLION FORDS
have been made since 1903

Long experience and unusual manufacturing facilities are reflected in the value of the Ford car today



Where the first Ford was made

THE Ford Motor Company was organized in 1903, but the idea of the car originated many years before that.

As far back as 1890, 1891 and 1892, Mr. Ford was working far into the night on what was then called a horseless carriage or a gasoline buggy. "It first began to run satisfactorily," he recalls, "in the spring of 1893. I was running it when the bobolinks came to Detroit and they always came on April 2nd."

This gasoline buggy was the first and for a long time the only automobile in Detroit. Interest was so great that it became necessary to chain the car to a lamp-post to prevent curious people from driving it away.

All of the earlier experiments on this car and a number of others that followed were conducted in a small one-room brick shop.

Finally, in 1903, the Ford Motor Company was organized and in 1908 the first Model T Ford was offered for sale. By the season of 1909-1910, the yearly output had increased to nineteen thousand and on May 31, 1921, the five millionth Ford came off the assembly line. Less than ten years later, on April 14th of this year, the total had reached twenty million. Production of the twenty-first million is now well under way.

These are tremendous figures, yet they hold an importance beyond mere size.

Each of these millions of Ford cars and trucks has played a part in the daily life and activity of some owner; extending his horizon, giving him increased opportunity for happiness and success, putting more worth-while hours into every day. In countless ways they have accelerated the pace and progress of this country and contributed to its growth.

Those who write the record of the past quarter of a century agree that the coming of the low-priced automobile changed our whole manner of living — of thinking — of doing!

Coincident with greater and greater demand for the Ford was the building of a vast industrial organization for its manufacture. The small brick shop became a series of plants covering thousands of acres, in every part of the world. The fruits of larger production are improved quality and craftsmanship, lower costs to the public, higher wages to the worker, and an industrial "back-log" of great value to the nation.

The Ford car of today is better because of the experience gained in making the millions of Ford cars and trucks that have preceded it. There is no substitute for time and experience. Ford materials and Ford methods are the product of both. The Ford name is built upon them. Today's Ford car, in everything that goes to make a good automobile, is unquestionably the greatest value in the history of the company.

Ford

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More than twenty ball and roller bearings
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55 to 65 miles an hour
Reliability — Economy — Long Life

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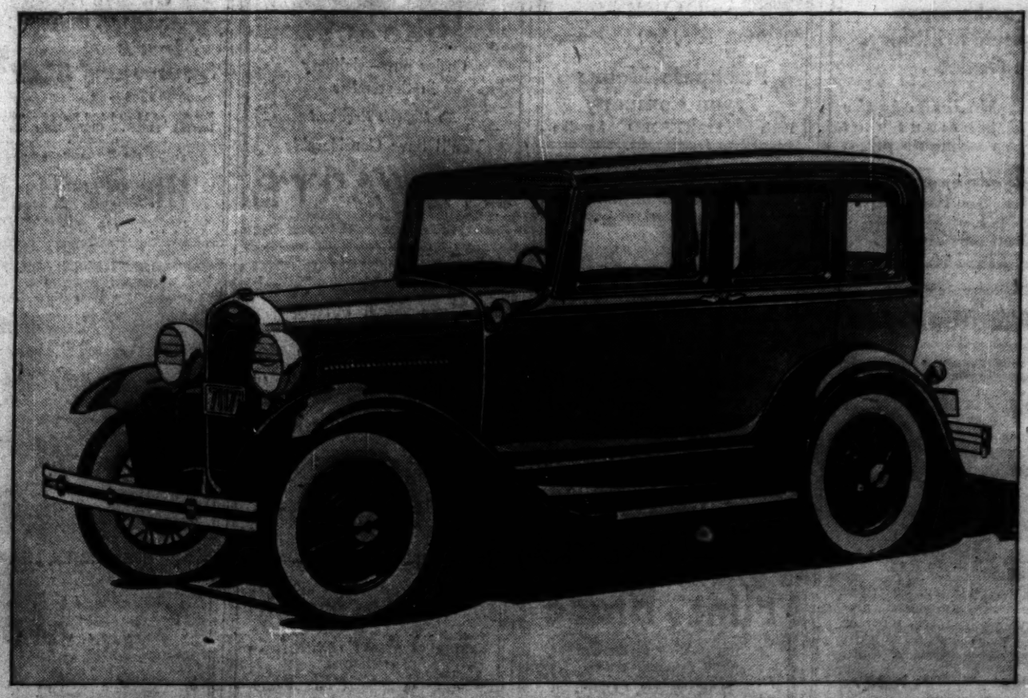

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SOUTH BARRACKS AT TICONDEROGA HOUSES RELICS

Historical Material of Rich Interest Gathered by Pell Family

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TICONDEROGA, N. Y.—If Michel Chartier, Marquis de Lotbinière, designer of Fort Ticonderoga in 1755, could have joined the groups of Champlain Valley residents who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell at the opening of the new south barracks of the reconstructed fort, he might easily suppose that the passing years had winged over this promontory and left his handiwork untouched.

Could he have beached his canoe below the fort, opposite the mouth of Wood Creek, he probably would have wondered what had become of the old stockaded French town which, nestling for so many years at the base of the height, witnessed the vagaries of so many changing military fortunes.

But could he gaze again up the steep to the solid front of masonry commanding the sweep of the clay-green waters of Lake Champlain, he would see the same file of bleak-nosed eighteenth century cannon peering from their embrasures even as they did in his day and, climbing up over the crumbled walls of the old town he might knock at such another ponderous, iron-studded door as opened to the command of Ethan Allen that memorable May night of 1775.

Records of Pioneers Preserved

The amazement of the Marquis might grow, as he entered the fort, on finding that many familiar pieces of arms and accouterment were still preserved within its walls. But what might tend to impress him still more would be the information that the preservation and restoration of the old fortress has constituted the main avenue for one man's career for 22 years and that the property itself has been the private possession of one family since 1818.

Indian, French, English and American history clusters thickly about the heights at Ticonderoga, and it was to preserve as much as possible of the records of the American pioneers as well as to maintain a memorial to their hardihood that Stephen Pell purchased from other heirs of William F. Pell, the original owner, the site of the old fort and the pavilion where still flourishes the King's garden laid out by the French occupants.

The transfer was consummated in 1909, and since that time Mr. Pell, with the financial aid of Mrs. Pell's father, Col. Robert M. Thompson, and the coöperation of Mrs. Pell herself, has devoted practically all his time to the work of restoration and the accumulation of historic material for the museum. The only interruption in the work occurred when Mr. Pell was serving in the ambulance corps in France during the World War.

Great Beams of Oak

The new south barracks, recently completed, was built from plans designed by Mr. Pell and Milo King, superintendent of the reconstruction work.

Everything in the building was assembled during the last two years. It consists of two stories and an attic, resting on the original ends, cross walls and side walls which still stood up about seven feet when the work was undertaken. There are 10 fireplaces in the building built on their old foundations with stone fallen from the ruins.

A red tile roof with copper flashings adds a gay note of color to the gray pile, and from this copper, lead-covered gutters empty the rainwater into the old cistern built by the French.

More than 100 great oak beams support the floors, the trees for which were cut and hewn in near-by forests; the cut stone was finished by the same bush hammer that the original builders used in 1755; the 1800 pieces of iron work used in the reconstruction were copied from pieces found in the ruins; and even the tiles were made from the same clay bank utilized nearly 200 years ago by the French.

Acquisitions for Museum

Into this new structure have been moved the museum pieces formerly displayed in the west barracks, together with many recent additions. This consists of probably the most complete collection of sabers to be found in the United States; innumerable guns, from the broad-nosed blunderbuss, ancient mortars, and small cannon, to the long Kentucky rifles of pioneering days; haversacks, uniforms, buttons, implements of the camp, belt buckles—the list is too long to enumerate, and it is constantly growing, for the excavations about the fort furnish a rich mine of relics.

Even oyster shells have been found in the long-fallow ruins, indicating that the officers of Montcalm's day must have dined well and with the coöperation of extremely swift relays from the sea front.

Visitors this year to Fort Ticonderoga will notice in the inclosure many old, rusty cannon, apparently dug up on the premises. Although there are a few of the original pieces mounted in the fort, these unmounted ordnance are not North American cannon, but pieces presented to Mr. Pell by the Nicaraguan and Haitian Governments or purchased in the West Indies. They are, however, eighteenth century pieces similar to those used during the different sieges at the historic promontory.

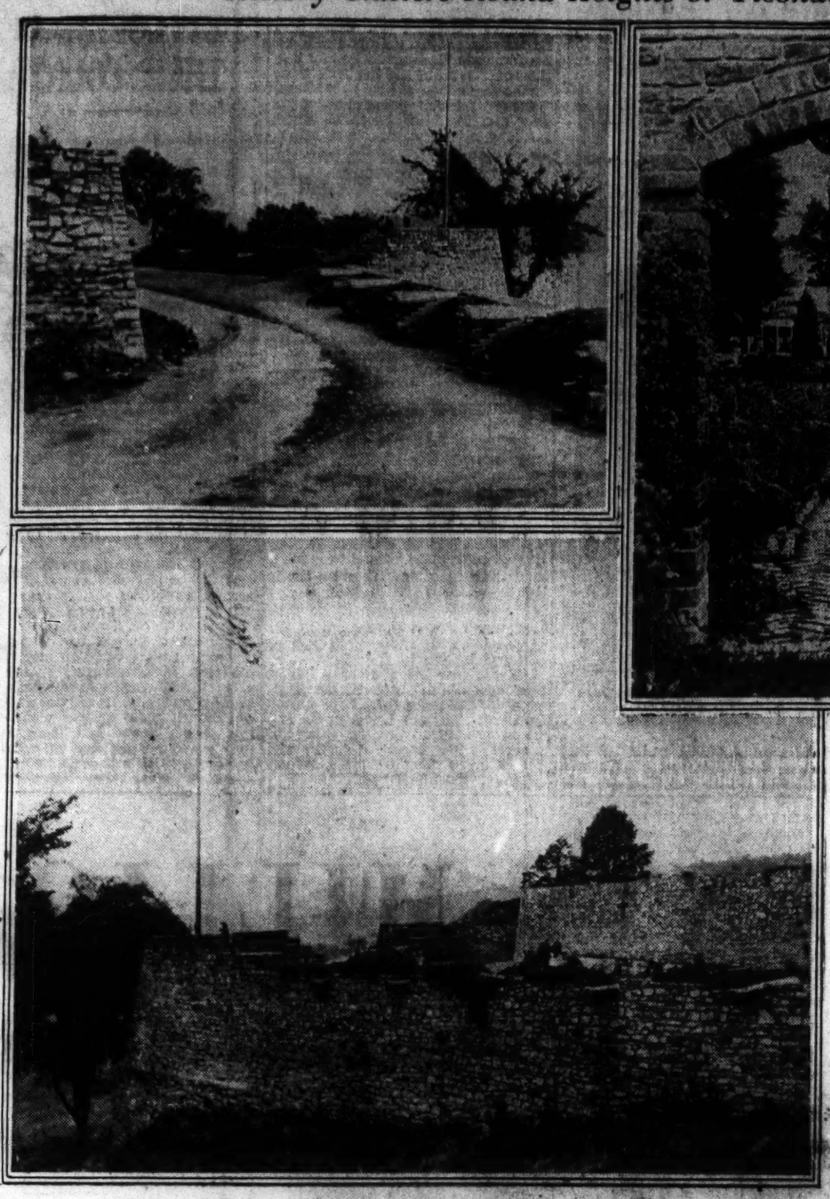
Relics of Arts and Crafts

The attic of the new south barrack will house, when assembled, a comprehensive collection of the arts and crafts of the early settlers of Champlain Valley. Already there have been assembled in this portion of the building several old hand-wrought canoes, an old homemade drum, candle molds, an oxcart, shingle-making machine, hand-woven garments, cradles, trundle beds, and other items reminiscent of the hardy first settlers.

The townspeople who attended the opening of the new wing seem to take individual pride in the work going on here for the preservation of American records. Indeed, many of them have lent their engeries to the reconstruction work, and they speak with possessive pride of each new point of interest brought out in the rehabilitation, looking forward with keen interest to the time when the next step—the reconstruction of the great crescent of the fort being carried on by Maj. Howland Pell—shall have been completed.

Some 50,000 paying visitors entered the fort last year, while 30,000 nonpaying sight-seers were recorded, Mr. Pell refusing to accept admission from schools or children under 12. The admissions, however, pay for only a small portion of the work, the rest of the expense coming from private sources.

History Clusters Round Heights of Ticonderoga



FAMOUS FORT IN NEW YORK STATE UNDER RECONSTRUCTION
Upper Left—File of Cannon Pointing Out Across Lake Champlain. Upper Right—Looking Through Arch to French Garden. Lower—Exterior View of Fort.

HALIFAX ELECTS RITCHIE

HALIFAX, N. S., April 30 (AP)—George E. Ritchie, retired business man, was elected Mayor of Halifax today by a majority of 818 over J. W. McCarthy, former Alderman. The vote was: Ritchie 2199, McCarthy 1381. Mr. Ritchie had a majority in five of the six wards.

COURT CANCELS LIQUOR PERMITS IN EDINBURGH

Grocers Broke Law Second Time—Groups Oppose Sunday Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—At the half-yearly licensing court held in Edinburgh, April 15, five grocers' licenses were canceled as the holders had contravened the licensing laws for the second time. Two new licenses were granted in spite of protests—one for a hotel in Leith and the other for a public house.

A petition signed by 235 owners of property in Corstorphine was submitted, objecting to the Sunday license of a hotel there, and another petition was lodged protesting against the granting of the license to the hotel in Leith.

In an application for a public house license at 262 Canongate, a question by the Lord Provost elicited the fact that in an area of 300 yards there were 20 public houses and five grocers' licenses. In this case the license was refused.

At Kirkcaldy a petition from various temperance bodies asked for the reduction of redundant licenses. J. D. Rose said that in Kirkcaldy they had one license for every 494 persons, while in Dysart they had one for every 300 persons.

The Peel report issued 30 years ago stated that one license for every 750 persons was sufficient, and though since that time drinking had decreased by nearly half, yet there was no corresponding decrease in the drinking facilities. Dunfermline, which was the same size as Kirkcaldy, had only 73 licenses to Kirkcaldy's 87.

In Dundee there was a deputation from temperance bodies and from Dundee Trades and Labor Council to ask the magistrates to revert to the hours which had been in force before the last decision.

The change had been for longer hours and among other disadvantages kept the public houses open just when the mills were closing on Saturday—the result being that men did not reach home with their wages.

The Chief Constable said he was frequently in receipt of letters from wives, often anonymously written, complaining of their husbands getting home on Saturday with no pay, the men having called at their favorite public house and liquidated debts which had been incurred in the previous week. The magistrates agreed to make the Saturday hours 11:30 instead of midday, the hour when the mills close, but they permitted the later closing hour at night to remain.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29—Due to the coöperation of Canadian authorities under the Dominion export ban, United States officials engaged in checking the border flow of rum expect little trouble with liquor smugglers in the Niagara Frontier this year, customs men said yesterday. Bootleggers found after the ban became operative last fall that it did not pay to fight the customs force of both countries in trying to land the contraband in New York State.

BANQUET MARKS KING'S MOUNTAIN PARK ENACTMENT

Designation of Battlefield Is Celebrated in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, S. C.—Designation of the King's Mountain battlefield as a national military park by the last Congress was celebrated recently with a victory banquet, attended by more than 100 members of the sesqui-centennial celebration committee and others.

The banquet was given under auspices of the King's Mountain Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, custodians of the battlefield, and took place in the flag-draped McNeel Memorial Hall.

Colsman L. Blease, former Senator from South Carolina; A. L. Bulwinkle, Representative of the Ninth North Carolina District, and Maj. W. S. Stevenson, Representative of the South Carolina district, in which the battlefield is situated, were the principal speakers. They outlined the strategy employed in the long campaign for a national park.

"The one time I did something a little mean in my political career was when four southern Democrats on the Senate Military Affairs Committee, of which I was a member, voted for an unfavorable report on the King's Mountain park bill," said Mr. Blease. "I said, 'I'll fix you southern Democrats by having the women down on your heads.' I telegraphed Mrs. R. M. Bratton at York, and the women of the D. A. R. started their good work. The senators told me later I got them in trouble and offered to reconsider. Col. L. H. Landers, of the War Department, is the man who made the bill go through by classifying the battle as second only to the battle of Saratoga.

"Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, left the committee and later the floor of the Senate long enough to allow the bill to pass, and Senator George H. Moses presided in the Senate at that time. When I came out after the passage of the measure, I saw the distinguished white-haired senator from a neighboring State lolling back on a lounge and having a big time. I told him the bill had passed, and he wanted to know 'What bill?' He deserves this credit and I do not want him forgotten."

"There were two great battles fought on that historic ridge," Mr. Stevenson said, "one at King's Mountain and the other at Cowpens, 30 miles away. I found that some congressmen thought that the battle of Cowpens was of no significance in our history. I wish to pay tribute to the work of Congressman John J. McSwain, of Greenville, and to Printer's Ink, as they were most helpful in obtaining passage of the measure."

Major Bulwinkle, who is a native South Carolinian, pointed out that the King's Mountain battle site will be the first battleground of the Revolutionary War to be commemorated with a national park, the others being owned by D. A. R. chapters and other patriotic organizations. He likewise recounted the progress of the various measures involved in the establishment of the park, that were introduced in the House.

Mrs. R. M. Bratton, regent of the D. A. R. hostess chapter, welcomed the visitors, and Mayor Wiley McGinnis of York responded.

27-MILE POWER LINE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 30—Construction of a power line from Hillburn to Middletown, a distance of 27 miles, will be started by the Rockland Light & Power Company soon, according to an announcement by the company. The new line will be used to transmit hydro-electric energy from Orange and Sullivan counties to Rockland County and to transmit steam generated electricity.

Atlanta Flower Show a Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta flower and garden show was highly successful, and so lavish were the praises that Mayor James L. Key granted the sponsors permission to continue it through Sunday.

Beautiful collections of flowers, including the more familiar hyacinths and tulips and others more exotic, as brilliantly hued orchids, were arranged in an artistic fashion.

Hydrangeas and vines, gracefully festooned, greeted the visitor upon entrance into the auditorium. Hyacinths, Easter lillies, iris, hydrangeas and tulips were found in profusion. The exhibits circled a large room and included a garden of tulips, potted rock plants, a summer house, rock gardens and landscape effects.

In connection with the show Dr. Joseph Klein, sculptor of Munich, Ger., exhibited specimens of his art.

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IMPROVED SOCIAL CONDITION SEEN IN LATIN-AMERICA

Progress Claimed for Educational Movement in Land and Labor

By the United Press

LIMA, Peru — "Many of the west coast countries are troubled by the world-wide economic depression and also from enormous overborrowing," Samuel G. Inman, American lecturer and author on Latin-American affairs, declared in a United Press interview.

"Underneath, however, one sees a hopeful movement struggling to the surface, a social attitude which has never been there before, a desire to solve the fundamental questions of the land and the laborer, with the development of an educational program that will prepare all citizens to face life as it is. It is time for the people in the United States and other neighboring countries to exercise faith and also patience with these countries, giving them help and waiting sufficient time for them to work out their new destiny."

Rapid communication systems now established in Colombia and Peru struck Mr. Inman as the most impressive feature of South American travel.

"The new means of communication which are changing countries like Colombia and Peru are most impressive," Mr. Inman said. "Because of high mountain ranges, making railroad construction extremely costly, Bogota, the capital of Colombia, has long been almost isolated. The approach to Bogota from the Caribbean by the Magdalena River requires from one to two weeks by steamer. The airplane has reduced traveling time to one day. A new combined railroad and automobile line from the Pacific coast to Bogota places the capital within three days' time of the west coast. This new route has opened for the whole of Colombia the easily accessible valleys of the West, which contain some of the richest territory in all South America."

"Peru," Mr. Inman stated, "seems to be starting off on the same kind of a period of readjustment as did Mexico. But unless there is more leadership demonstrated than seems to be coming to the fore at present, there is little hope of prompt settlement of her major questions. The people are restless, especially after the uprising of the noncommissioned officers on March 23.

"No doubt there is communistic propaganda, but it seems to me of little force. To dignify it and to advertise it by arming civilians to defend themselves would seem to be the quickest way to bring confusion and trouble. The general feeling of the average Peruvian and foreigner is, 'We don't care who takes the government if they will only let us go ahead with our business and normal life.' But their attitude signifies, of course, that unsteady conditions will continue until a sufficient group of people become deeply interested in the future and courageously work up a new social program."

Questioned regarding the attitude toward the United States he encountered in Colombia and Peru, Inman said:

"It was well illustrated by an incident the other day in the University of San Marcos here. The rector, Dr. Jose Antonio Encinas, was thanking me for the lecture I had given before a brilliant group of intellectuals and students. I had spoken of the growing interest of our people in the United States toward Latin-America and of the demand that our Government develop a just and sympathetic attitude. I illustrated this by saying that President Hoover had recently announced the withdrawal of marines from Haiti and Nicaragua. This statement was met with tremendous applause.

"The rector then expressed the deep desire of his people to coöperate with the best people in the United States, declaring that when the American marines had been withdrawn from the sister republics there would be a great new effort made by his university to enlarge our spiritual relations. The most interesting thing evidently in my lectures to these South American universities had been my discussion of a new sympathetic attitude in the United States toward Latin America."

Toronto Girl to Try Flight to England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Edith Elizabeth McColl of Toronto has announced that she will attempt the transatlantic flight this summer. She plans to start from Newfoundland, bound for the Croyden airdrome in July.

Miss McColl is the first Canadian woman long-distance flyer to achieve public prominence.

During the past two years Miss McColl has been flying at airports of Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Kitchener. She has done a lot of flying at Dearcorn, Michigan. Her recent air trip through Northern Ontario provided many thrills. One of her relaxations is to fly her plane over Niagara Falls, and enjoy the beauty of the cataract as seen from the air. In speaking to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here of her Atlantic flight, Miss McColl said: "The first phase of aviation development was conquest of the air; the second phase is conquest of fear. People are now able to fly and at a terrific speed. Airplanes which are now showing top speeds of from 300 to 400 miles per hour are beginning to give the public some understanding of the statement that there is no space or time.

"We have so many safety devices today for the protection of flyers that my transatlantic trip next July will not be nearly so difficult as the transatlantic flights of Lindbergh, Kingsford-Smith, Amelia Earhart, Errol Boyd and other flyers before me."

EXPORT LAW PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—More than 300 St. Vincent arrowroot growers have protested to Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, against a recent law vesting export control in the Growers and Exporters' Association. The memorial asserts that the law is "unconstitutional, oppressive and objectionable," as it establishes a trading monopoly detrimental to the interests of the community.

Education for World Peace to Make People Ashamed of War Is Advocated

Pleads for World Amity

ANGUS ROBERTS
President of British National Union of Teachers.

New Head of British Teachers Says Schools Must Play Greater Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YARMOUTH, Eng.—"We will make progress toward a lasting peace not when we depict war's horrors but when we make people totally ashamed of war," said Angus Roberts, of Durham, the new president of the National Union of Teachers, in making a plea for education for world peace in his presidential address at the annual conference of the Union at Yarmouth on April 4.

Mr. Roberts said he was convinced that the schools must play a greater part in seeking to promote the establishment of international amity and universal peace. Teachers working nationally and internationally, he said, are the most powerful agents to attempt the accomplishment of universal amity, for they must begin with the children of this generation.

Mr. Roberts said that the number of boys in the Officers' Training Corps at the public schools is greater now than it was at the end of the war. Surely, he said, habits of self-discipline, comradeship, obedience, good will, could be formed and fostered without the assistance of military training in schools. In modern educational systems the drill sergeant was an anachronism.

Referring to the rejection of the bill for raising the school leaving age Mr. Roberts asked two questions of its opponents: (1) Is the continuance of school discipline and influence of any value to those unfortunate young people who will be the nation's future citizens, or is it better that these adolescents, at the most difficult time of their lives, should drift aimlessly, having no occupation? (2) Is it a real economy in the right interpretation of the word, to put large numbers of children on a glutted labor market?

In view of the fact that the national salary agreement will come to an end in March, 1932, and negotiations are already beginning for a new agreement, Mr. Roberts protested against the proposals for reductions in teachers' salaries made by certain people. He quoted Lord Londonderry's words to the effect that "unless we recognize the needs of the teachers, and unless we realize that in view of the duties and responsibilities which fall on their shoulders they should receive adequate and even more than adequate remuneration, it is quite impossible for them to guide the youth of the country either in their intellectual studies or in the formation of character."

Bruce Proposes Political Truce For Australia

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Stanley M. Bruce, Nationalist Party leader, and former Prime Minister of Australia, is to reënter politics and be a candidate for his old electorate of Flinders at the next election.

Since his defeat in 1929 Mr. Bruce has spent 12 months abroad studying the economic conditions of other countries. He made his first public appearance recently at Dandenong, and was received with marked enthusiasm.

"I have avoided public utterances so far," said Mr. Bruce, "because I believed that the Government which succeeded mine should have a fair chance. It has had a fair chance and has failed lamentably."

Mr. Bruce refuted charges of extravagance which have been made against his Government. He pointed out that the Commonwealth Government had in his term of office borrowed less than £2,000,000 a year, whereas the state governments had in that time borrowed £29,000,000 a year. The Federal Loan Council, which he had established was one of Australia's best safeguards against national disaster. Another was the action of his government in taking the note issue out of the hands of the Treasury, and placing it under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board. The independent directors of the Commonwealth Bank had, he said, established a sinking fund which had become a bulwark of Australian credit.

Mr. Bruce said that parties and organizations should unite on the great fundamental questions, laying down a broad national policy to which all could subscribe.

"The people of Australia," he continued, "recognize that sacrifices have to be made, that all must accept less to make up for the reduction in the national income. In a new atmosphere of coöperation the task of reorganizing industry could be accomplished, and the fundamental problem of Australia—that of reducing costs—would be gradually solved."

NEW YORK SHERIFF TO LOSE RICH FEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 30—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's approval of the Slater-Saunders bill placing the Monroe County sheriff upon a salary basis has stripped that office of its rich fee-emoluments.

Monroe, one of the most populous counties in up-state New York, produces enough fees to bring the annual compensation of the sheriff up to nearly $30,000. Beginning with the next sheriff the board of supervisors will determine an annual salary unalterable during the term.

Arabian Youth Rises in Revolt Against Fez

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Following the appeal of Shawkat Ali, Indian Moslem leader, to the Palestine youth to adopt a national dress as a symbol of their awakened nationalism, young Arabs here have begun to discard the fez and adopt the sidara, the headgear designed and worn by King Faisal of Irak. In pursuance of the propaganda to patronize home industries only, they want their sidaras made of Palestine cloth.

This is the second attempted "revolt" against the red felt truncated cone with its long black silk tassel. Shortly after Kemal Pasha ruled that the westernized Turk must take to European headgear, the movement to discard the tarbush moved into Palestine, where, however, it did not take hold, the wearing of the fez being for some reason considered a patriotic duty.

The fez, a very ancient headdress which appears on Hittite and Assyrian reliefs, was first made compulsory in Turkey by Mahmud II a century ago, when he ordered all Ottoman subjects to wear this uniform headdress, only religious dignitaries being allowed to wear a turban. This order was enforced at certain periods even in the case of Christian subjects. The fez thus came to be the mark of a subject of the Sultan.

During the Balkan war when the Greeks captured Saloniki, many of the local Christians threw away their fezzes as an indication that they were no longer subject to the Turks. Refugees leaving Turkey after the Armistice in 1918 were known to throw away their fezzes with the greatest haste.

As the fez had become the mark of subjection to the Sultan, it was discarded by the Turkish Nationalists who took to wearing the kalpak, the high soft cap made of black, white or gray astrakhan wool or brown or black fur. The kalpak, supposed to have been the tribal headdress of the original Turks who swarmed down from Central Asia and conquered so much of the Moslem and Christian world, came to signify a free Turkey.

Young Arabs of Damascus in scrapping their fezzes this month, announced a general boycott of imported goods, but adopted the headdress of the desert—a striped shawl held in place by a silk coil.

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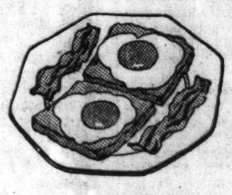

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AMERICANIZATION BY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING URGED

Better Homes Week Gathering Hears Talk by New York Leader

Coöperative housing can have a greater Americanizing influence on the alien population of the United States than all the settlement houses, according to Aaron Rabinowitz, member of the board of directors of the Housing Association, New York City.

Mr. Rabinowitz spoke at the luncheon of the State-Wide Conference on Housing Problems held in the Twentieth Century Club yesterday, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League and the Massachusetts Committee for Better Homes in America as part of the Better Homes Week program.

Dilapidated and crowded buildings, not persons, make slums, he declared, adding that persons do not live in slums of their own choice. Their economic condition forces them there.

Mr. Rabinowitz described the co-operative housing plan, with which he is closely connected in New York. In a coöperative apartment house in the Bronx 300 families live in comfortable, pleasant quarters for $11 per room per month. These coöperative buildings, he said, have courts in which are shrubs, gardens and grass plots.

Changed Remarkably

The East Side inhabitants who moved into these houses have changed remarkably, both morally and physically, he said. Living in these apartments, he explained, has given the coöperators new aims and new aspirations, and has formed a pride of neighborhood which they did not have in the slums of the East Side. Their habits changed almost over night, he said.

He explained that each activity is coöperative and each coöperator works for the common good. An independent community is formed through the coöperative housing plan, he added, and the members carry on the business which amounts in the Bronx to about $2000 a week. He told of the vast reductions in food costs in the coöperative house areas, pointing out, for example, that groceries cost 35 per cent less.

Speaking at the round table discussion on "Legislation and Housing," John Ihlder, executive director of the Massachusetts Housing Association, urged the need of legislation in connection with housing, to change crowded and run-down areas into fit places in which to live. He pointed out that the law does not permit the state to demolish such areas, rebuild them and sell them to private persons.

Mr. Ihlder declared that Boston in the North End and West End has the worst land overcrowding conditions in the United States. This, he added, is the basic housing evil.

Slums, he went on, must be cleaned out if the United States is not to have a slum population such as exists in some European countries. Slums in the United States at present have no slum population, he claimed, because persons are passing through, not living there year in and year out.

Will Be Permanent

Predicting that the United States will have a stabilized population in 1960, Mr. Ihlder declared that what is done in city planning now will be permanent. Population is being syphoned out of the slum districts, he said, and now is the time to raise housing standards.

Philip Nichols, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, asserted that the coöperative housing plan, as described by Mr. Rabinowitz, does not care for those permanently unable to earn wages enough to provide decent homes for their families. The European subsidized and public building programs might be used in this connection in the future, he said, if the proper legislation was put through to allow such plans in the United States.

Edward T. Hartman, State Consultant on Planning, speaking on "Rehabilitation of Declining Villages and Decadent Areas," declared that "rural New England will not 'come back' till all New England and the whole country come back. A little practice of our much 'touted' principles of liberty and justice would make all New England, including rural New England, a place of real living for all.'"

"The greatest need of New England," he added, "is planning-mindedness, energy to develop and carry out a plan, all of which means recognition of our assets and common sense enough to use them."

The afternoon was devoted to round table discussions on such subjects as "Coöperative Housing," "Zoning," "City Planning" and "Smoke Abatement." Arthur C. Comey, assistant professor, Harvard School of City Planning; Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, secretary, Boston City Planning Board, and David Chapman, director, Division of Smoke Inspection of Massachusetts, were among the speakers.

OCEAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC INCREASED

Deep-water passenger traffic to and from the Port of Boston during March gained 20.3 per cent over March of last year, according to announcement by the Boston Port Authority today. Arrivals totaled 1599 passengers and departures 492, a total of 2091. A year ago, the arrivals were 1542 and departures 196, a total of 1738.

For the first three months of 1931 the total passenger traffic of the port gained 11.5 per cent. Arrivals showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent but departures, showing a gain of 43 per cent, more than offset the loss in arrivals. Assignment to Boston of cruise ships and the new passenger services to the West Indies, have been largely responsible for the increase in the departures as compared with last year, it was explained. Arrivals for this period total 4154, departures 2947, a total of 7101, while one year ago, arrivals totaled 4304, departures 2061, a total of 6365.

FIRST NATIONAL BUYS FOUR PLANTS

First National Stores, Inc. has bought four plants in Minnesota with 300 country buying stations, which accumulate milk, cream for butter, poultry and eggs, in line with its policy to get nearer the producer of agricultural products. Thousands of farms sell their produce to the plants, located at St. Paul, Tracy, Pine City and Valley City, Minn., at present handling $2,500,000 worth of produce annually.

Announcement of the acquisition was made by Charles F. Adams, treasurer, at a conference at the First National plant of 70 home economics experts, educators and editors from all over New England, the first group of the kind ever to be taken through the First National warehouse, meat plant and manufacturing departments.

Building Measures Pass Legislature

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's $3,259,000 construction bills, of which $2,759,000 will be borrowed on four-year notes, were pushed through both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday, without opposition.

One bill provides for an appropriation of $500,000 from the general fund while the remaining sum will be devoted to a proposed two-year construction program for the relief of unemployment with the probability that the State will adhere strictly to a policy of retrenchment when it is completed.

Although the Governor originally asked for appropriations of $8,500,000, of which $5,000,000 would be borrowed on five-year notes, he compromised with Republican members of the Legislature who opposed any drastic departure from the State's established pay-as-you-go policy.

A bill making it unlawful for anyone except members of the bar to practice law was passed to a third reading in the House. Included in the bill is a clause prohibiting trust companies from extending legal advice.

Dorchester advanced a step toward proposed new municipal buildings at Fields Corner and Franklin Field when the House passed to a third reading bills authorizing the City of Boston to borrow money for the purpose.

In reply to Frank A. Goodwin's criticisms of the proposed demerit rating automobile insurance bill before the Committee on Ways and Means, John W. Downs, counsel for the Massachusetts Insurance Federation, declared that Mr. Goodwin's arguments were not based on fact.

He insisted that there were 10,000 insurance dodgers on the road under the present compulsory law based on figures obtainable at the registrar's office. In the matter of fake claims he pointed out that there was a difference not taken into account by Mr. Goodwin between "fake" claims and exaggerated claims.

Leviathan Ready For Overhauling

Leaving New York this afternoon, the United States Lines steamer Leviathan, queen of the American Merchant Marine, and largest American flag steamer afloat, is due at Boston tomorrow for semi-annual drydocking at the South Boston naval drydock.

In addition to the usual cleaning and painting of the hull, drawing and testing of the propeller shafts and general overhauling, six new tourist third-class cabins are to be added to the group which are already on C deck aft. The new rooms are to occupy space formerly given to first-class outside cabins and indicate the further increase in popularity of tourist third-class accommodation among ocean travelers.

The Leviathan will be in drydock about five days and before leaving is expected to be thrown open for public inspection for those holding passes. The date for visiting the vessel has not been definitely fixed, but it was stated at the local office of the line today that no visiting would be permitted over the week-end. On this trip of the vessel, the practice of carrying a large number of guests of the line in each direction between Boston and New York is not to be followed, it was said at the office of the company today.

Efforts are being made to get the Leviathan away from New York this afternoon in sufficient time to insure arrival at Boston for the morning tide. This will permit the vessel to dock about noon tomorrow. A flotilla of tugs has been arranged to meet the vessel as it moves up the harbor and assist it in docking under the direction of United States naval authorities.

AIRMEN PREPARE FOR WORLD TRIP

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 30 (AP)—Two aviators, receiving instructions in navigation for a proposed world-girdling flight, hopped off from here at 8:20 a. m. (E. S. T.) today for Miami in continuation of the 2500-mile New York-to-Porto Rico training trip.

The fliers, Clyde Pangborn, veteran air-circus pilot, and Hugh Herndon Jr., wealthy aviation enthusiast, were accompanied by Capt. Lewis E. Yancey, New York-to-Rome pilot. They plan to fly via England, Moscow, Tokyo, Seattle, and back to New York.

Dr. Simons Remembers Little School He Visited

FLORIDA, Mass., April 30 (AP)—World affairs have not banished from Dr. Walter Simons, one-time President of the German Republic, memory of the little white schoolhouse atop Florida mountain.

Today the 11 pupils of the school received a letter from Dr. Simons, and with it a crisp, new American $5 bill, which he hoped would be used for "sport purposes," and assist the children to obtain their goal of 100 per cent in attendance.

Last summer, while lecturing at the Institute of Politics at Williams College, Williamstown, Dr. Simons visited the school. The school has but one teacher, who instructs all grades.

CHAMBER DELEGATES NAMED

Delegates have been selected to represent the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, to be held in Washington during the week of May 4, it is announced. Those to represent the Boston Chamber are: Charles F. Weed, Allen Hollis, Bernard J. Rothwell, John H. Fahey, Roland W. Boyden, E. A. Filene, A. Lincoln Filene, Henry S. Dennison and Prof. G. B. Roorbach.

'Step on It,' Says the Dog, 'Let's Go'

© Fox Photos from Wide World

THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE A BUSY CORNER
"Bobbie" Helps a Motorist Across the Oxford-London By-Pass Road in England. The Dog Is Going to See That His Master Has Flank Protection.

AUTO-GRAPHS

NOT to be outdone by Sir William Morris and his $500 motorcar, placed on the market recently, the long-established Rover Company announces a $425 passenger car for British buyers. This seems to have started the competitive ball rolling for popularly priced British machines, for talk now heard on the street indicates that an even less expensive development is on the way. Thus do automobile manufacturers in Britain expect to open up the field of automobiling to an entirely new class of buyers who heretofore had done their traveling by bicycle, motorcycle or "shank's mare."

British Hail $425 Motorcar

In the opinion of British observers, the form of horsepower taxation in Great Britain has hampered mass production of cheaper vehicles. English designers have consequently concentrated on developing highly efficient seven and eight-horsepower engines which, in the end, have cost more than the high-powered units.

But this does not mean that Britain has always avoided sales in low-priced cars. Thirty years ago, the story goes, two cars were marketed for about $250 apiece—the Crestmobile and the Orient Buckboard.

* * *

She had been struck by an automobile and was trying to collect from a Massachusetts insurance company.

"How fast was the car going?" the counsel asked.

"That's the funny thing about it," the claimant replied. "It was traveling very slowly—perhaps 15 to 20 miles an hour."

"Did the driver know you were to cross the street?"

"Maybe. Maybe not. I stepped out from behind a parked car."

"Sorry. But you cannot collect on those grounds."

"Say! What good is this compulsory automobile insurance?"

By this question, so frequently heard by John W. Downs, counsel for the Massachusetts Insurance Federation, many motorists and pedestrians show their ignorance of the purpose of automobile insurance laws. In other states, likewise, highway safety and insurance officials hear it from claimants who think that automobile insurance is protection against their own carelessness instead of the carelessness of others.

She Tried to Collect!

Contributory negligence, which to the lawyer means the slightest swerving from an unimpeachable course of action, will prevent anyone involved in an accident from winning claims for remuneration under most insurance laws.

* * *

When in Sweden "do as the Swedish do." If visitors to Sweden adopt this slogan, they will buy the Volvo—the only Swedish-made automobile—which is selling well because it is being supported by the Swedish people. The company's total output in 1930 was 2000, compared to 300 in 1927. The encouraging feature of the sales end is that the other Scandinavian countries are becoming interested.

Sweden's Only Car Is Selling

Increased demand resulted from a lowering in prices recently. Sweden is taking to wheels with enthusiasm. At the end of 1930 the total number of private cars registered was 103,664. Profits for the Volvo company exceeded 400,000 crowns ($100,000) last year, compared to 2000 crowns ($500) in 1929.

* * *

Charlotte, N. C., gasped, rubbed its eyes and stared at Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Wallace of Welsh, La., rolled into town in a 1909 Ford roadster recently. To relieve the pressure of curiosity, the couple told the spectators that they really could afford a more modern car to "teke in the kentry." But as "Uncle Abe and Aunt Vida," they are under contract to visit every city of 20,000 or more population in the United States in the relic, which Uncle Abe is supposed to repair himself (if necessary).

Uncle Abe Rolls Into Charlotte

In Charlotte, Uncle Abe found repairs necessary, and for several days the couple, with their two dogs, browsed about the city, when Uncle Abe wasn't inspecting the engine. The two wear costumes which blend with the vintage of their vehicle—high beaver hat, beard, flowing wide skirt "'n' everythin'." The car has traveled an estimated 220,000 miles.

* * *

About 10 per cent of the "stop street" signs installed in New Jersey are observed by motorists, Russell S. Wise, chairman of the New Jersey Traffic Commission, declared recently. Many municipalities are finding the boulevard stop signs equally inadequate, he said. In many cases, he declared, the motorist does not even notice it.

Some "Stop" Signs Don't

The last-named observation may be responsible for a great deal of confusion surrounding the boulevard stop rule. The motorist does not see it. While this may be due to his own lack of observation, it may also be traceable to the inefficient signs—their size, color or location. A small sign on the side of the road will not attract the attention of a motorist, particularly if he be an out-of-state driver.

Unless these signs declare "Stop!" in large, glaring letters, perhaps in the center of the road, or slung over the road, they may prove a decided menace to safety and thus help to defeat the purpose for which they were installed. A motorist who does not know the sign is there, approaching a main thoroughfare, will certainly be a menace to the main-road autoist, who knows he has the right of way and surmises that the side-road motorist knows it also.

Furthermore, it is Mr. Russell's contention that "stop" signs, as some traffic lights, have to a great extent been placed at street intersections where they only serve as obstacles to traffic flow.

* * *

Accurate lubricating values of oil are determined and recorded by a device invented by E. S. Stephens of Chicago, and said to be coming into large use by oil salesmen and large consumers. This device, which replaces the old tests of "pour, flash and fire-point," subjects the oil to mechanical tests under conditions identical with those while in actual use. The Consistometer shows by a visible automatic chart record that oils which appear similar under ordinary inspections and average tests may under actual operating conditions prove highly different in lubricating values.

New Oil Tester Costs But $2200

The mechanism has attachments for testing oils for different uses, as well as for different temperatures. It tests transmission oil, cold fluidity, concentric cylinders for shear tests, and will show whether the waste or oil is causing hot boxes on railroad car axles.

Mr. Stephens, formerly an oil salesman, disliked making claims for his company's products with no opportunity to prove them, so he developed the machine, which can be carried in a compact case.

It costs $2200, and is therefore beyond the reach of the average automobile driver.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

John Robert Hugelman, W. Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hugelman, W. Hartford, Conn.
Miss Barbara Hugelman, W. Hartford, Conn.
Allan Norman Hugelman, W. Hartford, Conn.
Miss Alice Starr Kennedy, South Portland, Me.
Miss Phyllis Hamilton, South Portland, Me.
Mrs. Charles W. Hamilton, South Portland, Me.
Charles W. Hamilton, South Portland, Me.
Mrs. Herbert Starr Kennedy, South Portland, Me.
Herbert Starr Kennedy, South Portland, Me.
Mrs. Grace E. Smith, South Portland, Me.
Mrs. Belle B. Fenton, Gloversville, N. Y.
Miss Genevieve Fenton, Gloversville, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary B. Olzendam, Centre Newton, Mass.
Albert Flaig, New York City.
Mrs. Ellen H. Cheney, Chicago, Ill.
F. S. McCall, Waco, Tex.
Lewis Prescott, Lawrence, Mass.
Peter Schmidt, Sarasota, Fla.
Mrs. Harry Gordon Martin, South Pasadena, Calif.
Harry Gordon Martin, South Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Vivien Mayne, East Orange, N. J.
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RETAIL TRADE BOARD PLANS CONFERENCE

Plans for the annual three-day conference on retail distribution under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be held at the University Club, Sept. 14-16, have been completed for several prominent speakers, it is announced. The conference is known as the "Williamstown of Merchandising."

Speakers already booked to appear at the conference include: Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times; Paul T. Cherington; Kenneth Collins, executive vice-president of R. H. Macy & Co.; Julian Goldman, president of the Julian Goldman Stores, and Richard Waldo of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

WEST INDIES CRUISE BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Concluding for this season, the direct West Indies cruising program of the Cunard-Anchor Line from Boston, the steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston yesterday with 22 passengers who embarked at this port some two weeks ago.

Direct cruises from Boston to the West Indies, a distinct innovation for transatlantic liners, were inaugurated at the suggestion of Mayor Curley, and the Boston Port Authority. Officials of the company say that the response from New Englanders has been gratifying.

PUBLICITY GROUP ELECTS

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 26 (AP)—Louis C. Boochever, head of the department of public information at Cornell University, yesterday, was elected president of the American College Publicity Association at the closing session held at the University of North Carolina. He succeeds Earl Silvers, head of the department of public information, Rutgers.

Good Vacation Season Forecast

Indications that New England hotels and summer resorts are going to experience a prosperous summer stood out in a report made by Bradbury F. Cushing, chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial Commission, at the seventh annual three-day convention of the New England Hotel Exposition at the Copley-Plaza.

Mr. Cushing's observations also included reports from publicity bureaus in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and other vacation centers, which show that the number of inquiries made from prospective vacationists throughout the Middle West far exceeds the interest shown last year. Hotel managers also reported that bookings thus far exceed the entire volume of business done last year.

French and Italian chefs are publicly showing how they make their famous dishes and sauces. They stand behind the ranges at the Copley-Plaza while lecturers point out to the public each step in the process of turning out masterpieces of the culinary art.

That even hotel men prefer "home cooking" was indicated when the wives of members of the New England hotel men's organization not only prepared the food but served it. Instead of the customary uniformed dining room servants, husbands had the pleasure of seeing their wives moving about the dining room of the Plaza with heavily laden trays.

Charles H. Brown of Osterville, Cape Cod, was reelected president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association. Hotel men from all the New England states, New York, Canada and the north Atlantic seaboard are attending the exposition.

Movie Magazine Exposes Method Of Taking Some Animal Pictures

Rob Wagner's Script Asks Where Art Leaves Off and Cheating Begins—Protests Slaying of Half-Tame Beasts to Make 'Roman Holiday'

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Cruelty to animals in the production of moving picture "thrillers" is denounced in a leading article by Rob Wagner, editor of Script.

"Under the title, "Movieland Goes Roman," Mr. Wagner writes in the April 4 issue that he has formerly held his tongue in the hope that the industry would correct its own abuses. Since, he says, conditions are growing worse, he feels bound to inform the public. Excerpts from his article follow:

Nobody has been more loyal to the motion picture industry than this writer, who for years has been celebrating its positive factors, and leaving the knocks to the novelists who seem bent on recording only its weaknesses and infamies. The time has come, however, when even we must protest against the slaughter of animals for entertainment purposes.

We recall the indignation expressed at a recent Russian picture wherein a group of nobles were shown fleeing from the Bolsheviki. In loading their automobile, a trunk fell off and killed a dog. It was, in a way, a shocking episode, but at least the killing had dramatic value, for in the end it was the dog's grave that betrayed the burial place of royal treasure. Furthermore, if governments will send millions of men forth to die for their country, the death of a dog does not seem too great a sacrifice for a new and struggling state to make in order to put over a frankly propaganda film, whether one agrees with the propaganda or not.

In the light of some of the horse and cattle killings we've indulged in to make our super-westerns, our indignation over that dog episode doesn't ring very true.

The Privileges of Art

In a recent editorial regarding the filming of "Trader Horn" we said that inasmuch as the picture was frankly fiction it was nobody's business how the director got his stuff. We knew, for instance, that all the dialogue scenes and sound effects must have been made in Hollywood and we believed that this was the artistic privilege of the director.

Also, we were quite convinced that the "musical comedy" sequences of the white captives were undoubtedly made here. In fact, we thought we recognized among the savages some of our Central Avenue friends. We were also led to believe by the "million dollar" publicity that the animal shots were made in Africa where those dreadful killings are constantly taking place.

So long as they were part of the country's drama, we felt that it was nobody's business how Mr. Van Dyke maneuvered his equipment to get pictures of the shocking stuff.

We have since learned, however, that the big fight punches of "Trader Horn" were not made in Africa, but in Mexico—just across the border from the U. S. A. And that they were made under circumstances utterly inexcusable even in a work of art.

We Passed Up Much Big Money

For years we have watched with sickening heart many cruelties perpetrated upon animals in order to get "punches." We have seen running horses tripped by wires, thrown over cliffs and killed; we have seen lions stirred to violent action by charging a wire-meshed floor with electricity; we have seen comedy dogs driven almost mad with rubber bands about their muzzles, and roosters choked with chewing gum in order to make them crow.

However, with the perfection of trick camera work that permitted cheating, many of the old torture stunts were disappearing and the growing public apathy regarding animal stuff seemed for a time to mark the end of that kind of entertainment. So even though we could have cashed in handsomely on this sensational stuff, we held our pen and never wrote one muck-raking article for the Post or Collier's that would shed the slightest discredit upon the industry.

The Jungle Speaks

The invention of sound-film, however, has stirred a whole new public interest in animal stuff. In the silent days a lion slinking in a bamboo jungle was only mildly terrifying, but now he emits a roar that curdles the blood, and those simple scenes have become horrific punches. Naturally, the studios wish to cash in on this new interest.

The question therefore arises: Just how far is it ethical to "cheat" on such scenes? Obviously, it is perfectly correct to set up a camera in the jungle and patiently wait for a bit of dramatic action; on the other hand, to set a camera on one side of a river and then by backfiring drive a herd of hippopotami over a cliff to their death, or at least great injury, right into the camera angle—a shot we once saw—is highly improper.

Supervisors Have to Deliver

We have said that we can see no objection to filming big game stuff when the hunting of these creatures is a necessity of survival in the countries where the sportsmen are operating. Personally, however, we have always thought the Buffalo Jones expedition was the most sporting African expedition of them all, the purpose and succes of which was not to kill the various animals but to rope them—a far more dangerous enterprise—and bring them into camp alive.

The jungle killings made in Movieland, however, are an entirely different matter. We believe that if Will Hays and the studios don't stop them, public indignation will. Obviously, the purpose of going below the border to film these monstrous killings is to get away from the jurisdiction of the American Humane Societies — Mexico evidently has no such organization. It can mean but one thing—that the studio knows that they could not be made here.

Another reason these shots are particularly shocking is that as a rule they are made with animals which, having been in captivity for generations and knowing nothing of jungle habits, have to be prodded into action. In a recent picture made in Mexico a lion was expected to pounce upon and slaughter a gazelle, but—so those who were present told us—the moment both animals were released in the big three-acre corral, the gazelle chased the lion all over the place.

The fact is that these poor "milk-fed" creatures are so utterly bewildered in the strange environment of the open spaces that all they wish to do is to get away and hide. Fighting is their last thought.

The Last for Blood

Jungle directors, however, are very resourceful and know all the tricks of compelling animals to fight; sometimes they can be prodded into action; or simply thrown at one another; or, as a last resort, starved into ferocity. We have recently heard the story of a camera-man who worked on some of this "Trader Horn" stuff and although he and his friends were buried safely in submerged cages, several of the fellows went downright sick at the horror of the scenes they were supposed to register.

We can easily share the disappointment of M-G-M when they learned that the African stuff, that cost so much to make, was lacking in punch; but we still think they should have suffered their loss rather than punch up the story in the way it is said to have been done down in Mexico. The downright slaughter of beautiful animals just to make a movie holiday—or more to the point, to boost box-office receipts!

The Script to Become a Crusader

If Will Hays won't do anything to stop such obscenities, might it not be proper for the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences to establish a bureau of ethics? If something isn't done inside the industry to discourage this kind of stuff, the public will take action. And the Script, honoring the industry often beyond its deserts, will make it its business to keep the public informed.

Rome's fall started when the public conscience began to enjoy slaughter as a form of entertainment. We don't believe our public is in any such state of lustful degradation. We feel sure it would protest if made aware that animals are slaughtered just for entertainment purposes.

Borah Declares Costs Rise Due To Bureaucracy

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—An ever-expanding bureaucracy and not Congress is responsible for mounting government expenditures, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asserted today.

The remedy for this situation is not to be found in the capital, among executives and department heads, the Progressive leader asserted, but in the voters themselves. It is they who must call a halt and demand an accounting, be held.

Also, as long as new commissions and agencies are permitted to increase in numbers, so long must governmental costs pile up and more taxes be necessary, Mr. Borah declared. And such added taxes, he said, must come from those best able to bear the burden and not the general public.

Mr. Borah's statement today is still another viewpoint in the tax-increase discussion that is under way in the capital. The present more-or-less academic and impersonal debate is a significant preliminary of the very direct and tense contest that will be waged over this issue some eight months hence when the next Congress discusses the matter.

The immediate discussion was initiated several days ago by C. William Ramseyer (R.), Representative from Iowa, one of the leaders of the House farm bloc, who declared that increased taxation will be necessary to meet the great Treasury deficit and advocated boosts in the inheritance, estate and gift taxes for this purpose.

Mr. Ramseyer's statement was particularly significant because of the diverging view he expressed from that held by President Hoover, who has stated that he is opposed to an increase in taxes, on the ground that it would act as a deterrent to improving business conditions.

Yesterday, the President's position was given unexpected support from a usually hostile Democratic quarter. Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi and a ranking minority member of the Senate Finance Committee, issued a statement vigorously opposing an increase in taxes to meet the deficit.

Mr. Harrison held that the shortage was merely temporary and the soundest method of meeting it was by issuing short-term certificates. Tax increase talk at this time, Mr. Harrison declared, was injurious to economic conditions.

Today, Mr. Borah entered the debate with his criticism of the ever-increasing bureaucracy and the indirect charge that the Hoover Administration has considerably contributed to that. Without mentioning the President directly, Mr. Borah significantly referred to the fact that in the two years of his Administration 26 new Government commissions have been initiated employing "thousands of men and women."

Congress cannot escape its portion of the responsibility, Mr. Borah agreed, but only two of these agencies, he held, originated with Congress. In fact, he asserted, Congress is continually rejecting demands from executive departments for more funds.

To date over 3,000,000 workers are on the public pay roll in America, Mr. Borah said. This means that every 10 persons support one person publicly employed, he declared.

Mr. Borah also agreed with Mr. Ramseyer on his proposal to increase the inheritance, estate and gift taxes. He declared that such taxes were the most equitable and justifiable.

"It may be possible to devise some scheme which will enable us to make a temporary showing," Mr. Borah said, "but it is perfectly certain that this bureaucratic tendency can lead to nothing but permanent increase of government expenditures and permanent increase of taxes."

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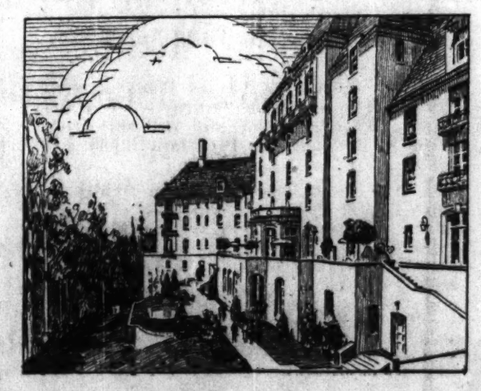

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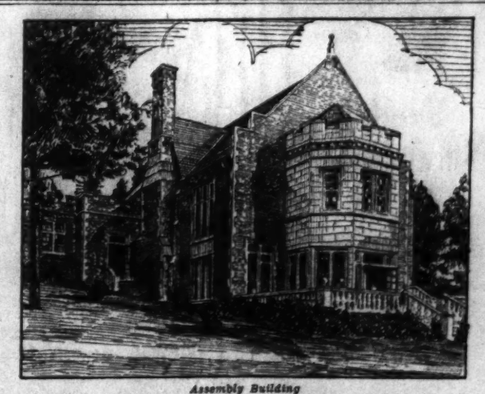

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Team Makes Good

By J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

ONE crash of broken glass would have been bad enough, but there were two crashes! Burton's home run struck a window in the little gray house. Then Dick's ball slipped as he threw it against the house, and struck another window.

Some boys who were watching ran away. The players didn't run. They were not cowards, and they knew that gentlemen always see a thing through, even though they've done wrong or made trouble.

The boys playing ball came running up to the little house, and found Dick staring dismally at the window he had broken.

"Well," said Burton, "we're in for it now! Two windows gone at once! What shall we do?"

"Why should we do anything?" asked Jimmy. "It's only a little empty house."

"But it's someone's property," said Dick. "No one told us that we could play in this lot, so we'll have to pay for the windows."

"Who owns the house?" said Philip.

Nobody knew. Then they remembered the sign at the edge of the lot, and ran to read it. "For Sale, J. H. Brown, 214 Center St."

"We'll go down to see Mr. Brown," said Burton. "After lunch put on clean clothes and meet here. Might as well get it over."

By one o'clock they were in Mr. Brown's office, telling him what had happened. He listened to the story, then he said, "You'd better talk to Mr. Marden, who owns the lot and the little house. His office is at 67 Pleasant St."

Mr. Marden

Mr. Marden scowled at them over his desk when they told their story, and spoke very sharply.

"What were you doing on my lot?" he wanted to know.

"It's the only place where we can play," said Burton. "We all live in apartments, and we can't play in the street, on account of the cars."

"How did you know that I owned the little house?"

"We saw Mr. Brown's name on the sign, and went and asked him."

"How about paying for the windows?" said Mr. Marden, looking more stern than ever.

"We have 85 cents," said Burton. "Will you put the windows in, and let us pay you as we earn the money?"

"Oh, you earn money, do you?" said Mr. Marden.

"Yes, sir. I have a paper route, and Jimmy delivers groceries in his wagon, and Dick mows lawns. We all work at something in the summer."

Mr. Marden looked from one boy to another, without saying a word. What should he do to them? All at once he spoke.

"I'll tell you what I'll do. You may keep your 85 cents, and work for the broken windows, instead. Is there rubbish on that lot?"

"Any amount of it!" said the boys.

"Very well; get your wagons together, and clear it off. Pile it where the city carts will take it away. Then come and see me again."

He picked up some papers from his desk, and the boys knew that they were to go. When they got out into the street they looked at each other.

"Well, we didn't get scolded," said Dick.

"And we have our 85 cents," said Burton.

"But think of the work we have to do!" said Jimmy.

"Everyone who was playing has to help," said Burton. "Let's get at it early tomorrow."

The minute breakfast was over next morning the boys were at the lot. There were three wagons, and Burton had his father's rake.

They picked up tin cans, and stones and papers. Dick gathered the broken glass from the two windows. The pile of rubbish grew. The day grew hotter and hotter, the boys dirtier and dirtier. Suddenly Jimmy found a pile of rusty iron hid in the tall grass.

"Look, boys!" he called. "See what I've found!" The boys came running to look. "We can sell it, and have more money for a new baseball!"

"But it doesn't belong to us," said Dick. "It's on Mr. Marden's lot. We can sell it and give Mr. Marden the money toward what we owe him."

The boys loaded the iron, and Jimmy took it to the junk shop, while the others worked. It was four o'clock before the lot was cleared. The boys were tired, but the work was done, and they had 15 cents for the scrap iron.

"We'll see Mr. Marden in the morning," said Burton, "and ask if our job's done."

Mr. Marden looked up from his desk when they came in next day.

"We've cleared away the rubbish," said Burton.

"Seventeen cartloads of it," said Dick.

"And here's 15 cents for some iron we found and sold," said Jimmy.

Mr. Marden looked from the money to the boys.

"Have we paid for the windows, Mr. Marden?" asked Burton.

Mr. Marden didn't seem to hear him.

"Do children from all those apartments play in that lot?" he asked.

"The boys do."

"Is it a good place to play ball?"

"Not very," said Dick. "The grass is long, and the weeds are tall."

"How many of you have knives?" asked Mr. Marden.

Every boy dug one out of his pocket.

"Report at the lot tomorrow," said Mr. Marden. "Cut the burdocks and ragwood and pile them together. Then come back."

The boys went away very soberly.

"I thought we'd done enough work," said Dick.

"We did enough damage, too," Burton reminded him. "Might as well keep busy without grumbling."

Burdocks and Ragweed

Next morning the burdocks fell thick and fast. The boys ran races to see who would be first to get five burdocks and 10 big ragweeds on the pile. They tried getting a patch cut before they could count fifty. By lunch time their hands were stained and their clothes a sight, but the weeds were gone. They scrubbed up, ate lunch, and went to see Mr. Marden.

"Have you cleared out the weeds so soon!" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said Burton.

Mr. Marden rubbed his chin.

"This little house that's on the lot—pretty shabby place, isn't it?" he asked.

"It spoils the whole square," said Dick.

"You chaps put on your oldest clothes—overalls if you have them—and meet on the porch of that house tomorrow."

They closed Mr. Marden's door quietly, and started home.

"We were going fishing tomorrow!" said Jimmy.

"Wonder if his two windows will last all summer," said Dick, gloomily.

They trudged along, without much to say, thinking of another day of work ahead of them. Then they got a glimpse of the lot, and they stood still.

"Will you look at that!" said Burton.

The grass on the lot had been cut and raked. There was no rubbish, and there were no weeds!

"Oh, what a place to play ball!" said Dick.

Next morning the boys scrambled into their oldest clothes, and ate breakfast in record time. Then away they flew to the little house.

"What's it all about?" they asked one another.

"There's something going on," said Burton, "I think Mr. Marden's behind it. Who's this coming?"

A small truck had stopped, and a man got out. He carried several small ladders up to the little house, and then brought a lot of tin cans.

"He's a painter!" said Jimmy.

The man put down his paint pots and grinned at the boys.

"Hello, fellows!" he said. "Want a job?"

Did they! They flocked around him, and he handed out paint brushes. He showed them how to work, set up the ladders, and gave each boy a place.

What fun it was to paint! They grudged the time it took for lunch. They painted till their fingers were stiff and their necks would hardly bend.

But that evening, a little white house with green trimmings stood where a dingy gray house had stood in the morning.

Hard Work and Paint

"Who'd ever think a little work and paint would make such a change!" said Dick. "Let's go down and tell Mr. Marden how nice it looks, first thing tomorrow."

When they trooped in, Mr. Marden looked up, surprised.

"We came to tell you that the painting's done," said Dick.

"And it looks like a different place, now," said Burton.

Jimmy leaned against Mr. Marden's desk.

"What can we do tomorrow?" he asked.

The rest drew closer to hear the answer.

"How about the inside of the house?" asked Mr. Marden.

"We'll clean it!" said the boys, and they scurried away so fast that they didn't see Mr. Marden smile. Such a begging for cleaning cloths, and scrubbing brushes and soap! Such a lugging of buckets and brooms and mops!

The boys went at it in shirts and trousers, barefooted, sailor fashion. They scoured and rinsed, and polished windows, and raised no end of dust. By evening they crawled home, leaving a slightly damp but very clean house behind them. As they went off the porch, they saw a pile of new lumber on the corner of the lot, but they were too busy to wonder about it.

They went fishing next day out beyond town. When they came back, they went past the lot. And again they stopped to stare. A high board wall stood behind the house, and some men were putting up some tall posts at one side of the lot. Burton was the first to see what it meant.

"That's a wall for hand ball!" he said, "and those—why those are football goals! They're for us to use!

Across the lot raced the boys and there was Mr. Marden, on the porch of the little house.

"Come in, boys!" he called.

They followed him inside, and when they saw what was there, they forgot even the chance to play ball.

There were low chairs, and tables with games on them. There were bookcases built in between the windows, with books in them. In the next room stood a work bench with tools and wood and boxes of nails and screws.

The little old fireplace had been cleaned out, and a corn popper hung on one side, and marshmallow forks on the other.

Mr. Marden watched them as they looked from one room to another.

"Could you boys work and play here?" he asked.

The boys stared, hardly daring to believe what they heard as Mr. Marden went on.

"When I found out what fine boys lived in the apartments I own, and what a poor place they have to play in, I thought something should be done. You've helped, a lot, yourselves, and now I'm turning this over to you for a clubhouse for you and your friends."

Mr. Marden had finally gone. The boys had played ball till it grew dark, and now they sat on the porch of the little house, quiet. Out of the twilight Burton spoke.

"You never can tell," he said, "what will happen when you break a window!"

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Upper Left—A Close Bit of Action Taken at the Yankee Stadium in New York Some Years Ago. Aaron Ward of the Yankees Is Put Out at Third Base. Right—W. J. Maranville of the Boston Braves. Lower Left—Evolution of the Ball From Core to Finished Product.

Origin of Popular Games

By R. MAILLARD STEAD

1. Baseball, America's Great National Sport

ALTHOUGH baseball, the American national game, is so different from England's great summer sport of cricket that the two cannot properly be compared, it is believed by some people that they both originated in a group of old English games of the "Rounders" type, such as "Cat and Dog," "Club Ball" and "Hand in and Hand Out."

At any rate, these funny-sounding pastimes, played so far back as the fourteenth century, that is to say 600 years ago, called for the service of people corresponding to batters, pitchers and fielders, and we cannot be very far wrong in regarding these ancient amusements as the ancestors of baseball, which today is not only the national game of the United States but is popular in Canada, Japan, Australia and Mexico.

American authorities have given the opinion that baseball resembles rounders only by coincidence and that it was evolved at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839, when Abner Doubleday, who was afterward a general in the United States Army, drew up the rules for playing. This would still give the game a British origin, as a matter of fact, because Doubleday was born in England at Wootton, Oxfordshire, about 11 miles from Chipping Norton, where the game, curiously enough, has become popular since Frederick Lewis, known as "The Father of British Baseball" introduced it as a camp pastime for Boy Scouts in 1912. The standard of play in England, where, generally speaking, interest is sustained mainly by American residents, is, of course, far below that in the United States.

Early "Baseball" References

On the surface it might seem incorrect to credit Doubleday with the invention of baseball, because in The Times newspaper, of London, in 1874, a writer pointed out that in 1748 the family of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was represented as engaged in a game of baseball. Also, in a book called "Blaine's Rural Sports," in 1852, in an introduction to ball games in general, it is said: "There are few of us of either sex but have engaged in baseball since our majority."

But, of course, in both these instances, the use of the name baseball does not mean that the game referred to was necessarily an early form of the game we are discussing. "Base," as meaning a place of safety, dates apparently, in a sporting sense, from the game of "Prisoner's Base," long before anything recognisable as baseball or rounders, so that any games of ball in which bases formed a feature were likely to be known by that name.

Round about 1800 a game popular in parts of America was called "One Old Cat." Three people played, and, if the number was increased to four, five or six, it was termed "Two Old Cat," "Three Old Cat" or "Four Old Cat." From this rose a more serious sport known as "Town-Ball," and there is evidence of the Olympic Town-Ball Club of Philadelphia away back in 1833.

The Modern Game

Coming to baseball, in its modern form (more or less) we find that the first contests between organized clubs were fought out in the region of New York. The Washington Baseball Club was founded here in 1843 and a couple of years later a regular code of rules was formulated by the Knickerbocker Club. In 1858 the first National Association was instituted with rules broadly similar to those prevailing now, although many fewer in number. With the rapid rise to popularity of the game, clubs were formed in many cities, and as many as 500 delegates from these attended a big conference at Philadelphia in 1867 to make some reforms in the sport.

Following the formation of the first all-professional club, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, in 1869, two national associations were formed in 1871—one to deal with the professional side of the game, the other, known as for amateurs. The latter League came into being in 1876, and in 1900 was not sufficient to supply the public demand for professional play, the American Association was created in 1882, and these two bodies controlled baseball for many years, although a combine name the Players' League gave them a great deal to think about in 1890.

In 1900, the number of clubs in the National League was reduced from 12 to 8, and advantage was taken of this change to institute the "American League." In the course of time, other smaller leagues rose in various parts of the United States. On the amateur side, the first college league, subsequently dissolved, is mentioned as far back as 1879.

In these days of highly developed organization and specialization, it is interesting indeed to recall that in 1883 Boston won the National League championship with only eleven players and one regular pitcher, J. E. Whitney. That was before the time of padded gloves, masks or chest protectors for catchers. The ball then was not so lively as the present variety; at any rate it was not such a fine piece of workmanship, but, in spite of this, hits, it would seem, went as far, and the fielders, with scantily protected hands, made few errors. The catcher, standing usually some way back from the plate, caught the ball after it had bounced, and the batter took his base on seven balls.

It is believed that the first player to catch a ball close up behind the batter was F. R. Boerum of the Philadelphia Athletics, in 1859, and his move was thought to be exceedingly reckless. It opened out a fresh line of thought, however, and in 1876, F. W. Thayer, of Harvard University, made the first catcher's mask. Gloves (home-made) first came into fashion about 1879, and the fans were not slow to shake their heads and say that players were getting "soft." A modern player, though, would hardly have relished the kind of protection they had in those days, for the old gloves had fingers only to the second knuckle and a strap-extension held them in place.

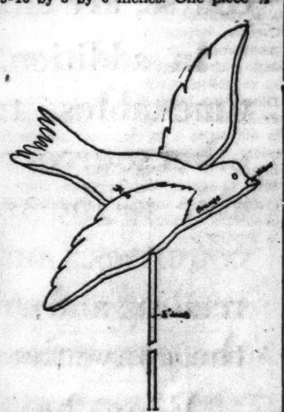
The pitching rules under which players operated until 1884 provided that the throw must be underhand, with the arm swung no higher than the shoulder or lower than the knee. If a pitcher intentionally hit the batter with the ball he was fined. And so, by rapid strides, baseball developed into the modern, intensive game that fills ball parks—and vacant lots.

How to Make a Garden Stick

[This is another of a series of articles prepared by the National Committee on Wood Utilization in its effort to bring about the utilization of secondhand wooden containers such as boxes, crates and barrels, now thrown away or burned. More than 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber is used annually in making these containers. If suitable for construction purposes, this lumber would build more than 400,000 average-size frame dwellings.]

Birds cut from wood, properly colored and stuck in among the plants in your garden, will look almost like real. To make the bird illustrated secure:

One piece plywood or other wood 9-16 by 5 by 6 inches. One piece ¼-



inch doweling approximately 48 inches long.

Sketch outline of bird desired on the wood, and cut the bird out with a coping or jig saw. Bore a ½-inch hole for dowel stick as shown, about 1 inch deep. Insert dowel in hole and drive the other end, which should be sharpened, into the ground. A number of these birds, highly colored, on sticks add a great deal to the appearance of the lawn or flower bed.

A 49-page booklet, with illustrations, entitled "You Can Make It for Camp and Cottage" can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents.

Have You Read?

The Island of Penguins, by Cherry Kearton. London, New York, Toronto: Longmans Green & Co. 10s. 6d. net.

You cannot yourself sail to the island of Penguins, but the very next thing you can do is to go there with Cherry Kearton in his book, for fascinating descriptions of several months spent in a tent on this island is an unforgettable experience, and you will live, as he lived, a foreigner among 5,000,000 native inhabitants, seeing every type of individual bird and watching every incident in penguin life.

During his stay Mr. Kearton studied the habits of seals, giant crabs, whales, dolphins, porpoises, the octopus and sharks, but the penguins, with their almost human ways, were his chief delight. The book contains 90 splendid photographs showing the birds, swimming, meeting and courting one another, making and furnishing their nests and bringing up, under considerable difficulties, their little families; as well as many extraordinary incidents, both comic and pathetic, that go to the makeup of the lives of these splendid and altogether lovable little creatures.

Mail Bag

Jersey City, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am another one of the thousands who enjoy the letters in the Mail Bag and can readily see how much it is doing to spread world-wide harmony and friendship.

It was my great pleasure to have a Mail Bagger spend a night with me and I enjoyed his presence very much.

Jersey City has the commission form of municipal government consisting of five men, each having charge of his respective department. The five departments are: Public Affairs, such as legal and health; Public Safety, under which the police and fire department come; Streets and Public Works; Parks and Municipal Buildings, such as the main and branch free public libraries, police and fire stations, City Hall, etc; and Finance, in which taxes are to be paid and various permits obtained.

I am sure that all of you have read about the submarine which is to go to the North Pole. One who knows the captain took three of us through it on Sunday afternoon, April 19. Having read of it myself it was a thrill to be able to see everything. I do not believe that one necessary thing has been left out, although one cannot say that the crew will have all the comforts of home because their space is too limited for actual "comforts."

In the galley is an electric refrigerator and in one corner of one of the five compartments hung an umbrella, thus adding another domestic touch. All five compartments are connected by telephone, each instrument having five push buttons on it. The National Broadcasting Company have installed a short-wave radiocasting outfit, so probably you will all be getting programs from the North Pole soon.

I promise to answer every letter received. I am an "over twenty."

Percy W.

Scarborough, England

Dear Editor:

I always think the Mail Bag a very interesting feature. I have heard that a "room full of pictures is a room full of thoughts," and I think that the Mail Bag is a corner of thoughts. Being fond of geography I always enjoy descriptions of towns. Perhaps someone would like to hear about Scarborough, known as the Queen of English watering places.

Old Scarborough Castle can be seen all over the town, and when the sun shines on it one's mind goes back to centuries ago, when knights and warriors feasted and jousted within those walls. When the sea is rough the waves lash over the drive which stretches for about one mile round the base.

The North Bay is strewn with rocks, which always remind one of strength. There is a beautiful park laid out in the Willow Pattern, which is very artistic. A pagoda-shaped house crowns the island in the middle of the lake from which a waterfall descends.

The South Bay is more popular with its spa and bathing pool. Up the cliffs the Italian gardens are a veritable picture of color in summer with beautiful water lilies in the tiny lake. There are other gardens just as beautiful, but I think I must close my already too-long letter.

A number of battleships paid a visit last year, and it was a new experience to visit and inspect these miniature towns. I should love to hear from girls in India, Mexico, the Argentine or any country, or anyone interested in dramatics.

With many thanks for the two lovely correspondents I already have, and best wishes to all Mail Baggers.

Ida Helen A.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Sheridan C. (12), Los Angeles, Calif. Especially from foreign countries.
Ruth C. (13), Baggs, Wyo. Especially from Germany, France and Italy.
Drusilla F. (15), Los Angeles, Calif.
Winifred S. (15), Spencerport, N. Y. Especially from girls living on western ranches.
Anne S. (16), Hartington, Neb.
Lilias F. (16), Toronto, Can. Especially from Africa and France.
Polly O. (17), Lakewood, O.
Dorothy W. (18), St Louis, Mo. Attending Principia.
Inez R. (19), Coquille, Ore. Interested in music, especially pipe organ.
Bernice K., Dayton, Wash. Especially from England and Spain.

For Boys

Junior B. (15), Brookfield, Mo. Interested in music and coin collecting; will exchange stamps for coins.
Russell G. (16), Seattle, Wash. Interested in postmark and stamp collecting.
David J. A. S. (17), Bristol, England. Especially from Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, South Africa, India. Belongs to Boy Scouts.

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THE HOME FORUM

Country Neighbors

IF WE would be alone and enjoy the charm that sages have found in complete solitude, then we should dwell in city streets and packed hotels, losing and hiding ourselves in the crowd; but if, on the other hand, we like to feel the pressure and support of human society on every hand, it is best to seek out some sparsely settled rural district, where the houses are a mile apart, and make a home there. This is a familiar paradox, of which a very little experience proves the truth. And the explanation of it is, I think, that in the country we must deal at first hand with individuals, not with institutions. We conduct our business there not with impersonal corporations and companies, but with single men—and each of these men soon becomes for us a vivid personality; not a mere calling card and automobile and telephone number. Most of the people with whom we become vaguely acquainted in the city are likely to seem to us somewhat like so many bricks, all of one standard size and shape and color; in the country there is no such thing as vague acquaintance, and so we discern that each individual is rather more like the rough stone that one finds on the hillside or picks out of a wall, a thing of humps and hollows and odd irregular angles.

In the country, moreover, each angle and hollow and hump of individuality counts for more. It must be known, accepted, and allowed for, because one has no choice. When there is only a single carpenter in the whole community, one does not reject that carpenter's services on the ground that he refuses to work more than one day in the week or that he is forever borrowing one's favorite tools and then losing them. One puts up with such things and tries to smile at them as rather amiable eccentricities, for otherwise one does not get the house built at all. Farmer Brown, we find, is a trustworthy brush burner but cannot lay stepping-stones so that they will lie in the ground after the first frost, whereas Farmer Black can make stepping-stones look as though they had grown where he puts them, but is not to be trusted with a match near a brush-pile. Well, one learns these peculiarities and then makes use of them; and one discovers after a time that just as good a wall can be constructed—if one has the knack of it—out of odd-angled field stones as was ever built of smooth rectangular bricks. But what a knack it is! What patience is required! What imagination and humor and kindness! Let no one think to dwell contentedly in the country unless he is a lover of mankind. The only possible place for misanthropes is in the city.

The country provides no refuge or shelter, as the great metropolis does, from the full blaze of publicity. What he does there is done as though on a hilltop. People halfway across the county know far more about one's affairs and tastes and character than, in the city, the occupant of the adjacent apartment knows. People one has never seen, and perhaps never will see, make up their opinions about one on hearsay evidence and hold those opinions tenaciously from one decade to another. Let it be known on the evening of your first arrival that you are willing to pay a dollar more per acre than the going price of land, and by the next morning the entire countryside will have set you down as a gullible millionaire and the selling price of all the available land in the neighborhood will have been multiplied by ten. Travelers in central Africa have had much to say about the mysterious ability of the savage tribes to communicate news across the jungle very much faster than the swiftest messenger could run, but much the same phenomenon is to be observed in New England.

For all these reasons, a newcomer in the country finds himself thinking a good deal about his neighbors, and if he had previously supposed that his departure from the city would manumit him from social considerations he soon realizes his error. It is an important part of one's business, in the country, to think about the neighbors, to get oneself rightly understood by them, and, if possible, liked. Unless this preliminary business is favorably settled, scarcely any other rural undertaking will prosper, but fences and stone walls will break down mysteriously in the night, cattle will stray, boundary lines will shift, springs will go dry, and trees and game will disappear. So much depends upon first impressions, and an initial misstep goes for so long unforgiven, that I think it would be less exacting to enter a Louis Quatorze drawing-room, with a hundred critical eyes upon one's bow and raiment, than to settle down, as I have recently done, in a heavily wooded angle of a New England township where the houses stand a mile apart.

Yet I have been most fortunate in my country associations, and everything that could be made easy for me has been made so. It was through no desert or calculation of mine that my nearest neighbor turned out to be an Englishman who has spent most of his days in Utah and California and Japan as a farmer, rancher, business man, and spectator of the human show, turning now in the ripeness of his years and wisdom to the building of woodland cabins and wonderful stone walls. He builds a cabin somewhat as I should a cake, experimentally, learning from each one of them a good deal about what not to do next time. Furthermore, like Tennyson's Ulysses, he is "a part of all that he has met," and so his cabins are slightly Japanese, vaguely Californian, yet all the while stanchly English—with the result that the man who inhabits one of them, deeply set in the woods of Connecticut, may well feel himself something of a globe-trotter. Now surely I was fortunate in finding that neighbor.

I am thankful also for the burly blue-eyed immigrant from the Rhineland who tosses my logs about, and juggles the boulders up and down the hills to suit my notions of landscape gardening. He is built like a bear and is as powerful as one. To see him shoulder a three-hundred-pound stone and walk steadily off uphill with it as though it were a lunch-basket makes me feel—although I once prided myself upon my own prowess in such things—like a feeble child; but then, when he smiles at me out of his blue eyes that have been growing younger through all his sixty years, I feel all at once very old again. A sweeter nature than his I have never known, nor any man or boy with keener delight in all sport and good-fellowship. His English, which he learned long after he had attained full manhood, is one tissue of audacious approximations and dazzling guesses. The word "opposite" is invariably "off-set" in his mouth, and what I call a woodpecker is to him a "wood-tick." Well, why not? We understand each other very well, though we came together from almost the ends of the earth. I delight in his boyishness, in his zest for play and almost equal zest for hard labor, in his great strength and consequent gentleness, in his courtesy, in his country proverbs brought from the Fatherland. He is a good neighbor.

Then there are the father and son who own and work a farm near at hand, keeping house for themselves without the help of any woman, and keeping their fields and meadows too, as though they were a part of the house—up early and down late, justly proud of their level and stoneless acres, of their herd, of their tall corn and rich grass. The son, at least, is well educated and his alert and handsome face bespeaks unusual intelligence, so that some of his neighbors think him a little above the work to which he devotes his young strength; but he sees that the best thing to do in such a case is not to find another task but to do this one unusually well. I like to watch him ploughing or dragging stones or loading hay—indeed, he is good to look at in any occupation—because he obviously enjoys his work. Here is one true and able man, I say, that the city has not filched from us. He has looked at all the city has to offer and has decided that it is not good enough.

These are only a few of my neighbors. I have said nothing of the thirteen children of one family, all standing up about their aged mother like so many pines in a woodlot about the matriarch. I have not mentioned the "intellectuals," of whom we have our due share, nor the woodchucks, nor the deer (who ate off the tops of a good many of my young apple trees last winter), nor the foxes (whom, in fact, I never see, but merely suspect), nor the chickadees, nor the chipmunks. When it comes to the question of neighborliness and what constitutes it, commend me to these last two groups, Chipmunks and chickadees brighten my cabin days greatly. They are not mere "summer people," but stay the year through. They call frequently, never stay long, never find fault with me or with their lot, and always bring in a quantity of local gossip.

For my part, I have found a new aspiration. It is an exacting one, which calls for patience, courage, firmness, forbearance, imagination, and humor. I want to be a good country neighbor.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Let's Go! From a Painting by Señor Don C. Bernaldo de Quirós

THE name of Señor Don Cesaero Bernaldo de Quirós is not strange to us. His name conjures up an instant vision of the bold riders of the pampas who conquered and peopled the Argentine. But he does not confine his models alone to the strong men of lance and lasso, clad in the vivid scarlet they so much love. Here we have a scene which tells of nomadic life among the more peaceable wanderers of this race.

It is sunset. In the lowering clouds and the strong golden light which serves to heighten their gloom, there is the presage of approaching storm. The group, including the pony and dogs, have that strange, far-off, aloof expression in the eyes which is a sure characteristic of those who live in close touch with nature, be it by sea, desert, or plain. An enduring patience, yet something of shrewdness and of observant foresight shows on the still, lined faces, with a warm depth of tone in their dark skins. Here are birds of passage, always moving onward, without haste, without home; where they go is perhaps not of great moment, or, anyhow, not the passage of time spent in doing so. With them go their treasured possessions: the pony, the dogs, even the poultry; and the guitar, which is perhaps a means of livelihood, if not of solace, for how deeply do the southern races love melody, harmony, romance! The coloring of the flowing garments is beautiful; the shawl of the old man is a wonderful rose red, so also the bodice of the woman; dark green is her shawl, and her necklace of vivid jade.

"Let's go," they say; and forth they fare in spite of the threatening storm, the fiery sunset; plants which never root, wild weeds springing up anywhere in the waste places of the earth, blown by the wind, scorched by the sun, inscrutable, yet holding deeply in their hearts some uncomprehended, unexplained love for those lonely plains which are to them home, albeit a changing abode. Untamed, and knowing no authority, as wild hawks, or the unbroken horse of the pampas; but with a link of unspoken affection which holds the old couple together, and an undemonstrative attachment to their four-footed companions. And so we see them setting forth on yet another of those wanderings which never seem to end. Their spirit will sing with the Vagabond of R. L. Stevenson:

"Bed in the bush with stars to see,
Bread I dip in the river—
There's the life for a man like me,
There's the life for ever."

Most strikingly has Señor de Quirós shown us in this picture a typical scene in the far-off life of the pampas. His Gauchos, old or young, kind or ruthless, are always realistic and vital. He brings to it a deep understanding of the people he paints, he sees more than just models in the figures he places before us on his canvases; to him they are alive, riding, triumphing, grieving. They have in their faces the sunshine of laughter, or the brooding shadow of defeat. But in this picture is shown the inscrutability of those who have learned to be content with that which arrives, who do not complain if things are not always as had been hoped. After all "Mañana" (tomorrow) there may be better things to come! And so they go forward with a stoical calm.

A House in the Sahara Desert

At dawn the desert is gray. First the sky wakes. A smolder of apricot starts from the East, rapidly firing the whole firmament. Earth is a sleeping lion. Quickly as it had started, the frenzy fades. Color drains from the sky, which quickens each instant to a purer, clearer gold.

Then a warmth of light suffuses the earth. A spear of gold splits the sand. One palm catches fire. For an indescribable moment, the marvel is measurable. A ridge of blue, that hastens from hyacinth to haze, appears in the distance. Light pours from the East, coursing the ridges in madder and gold, chasing the shadows to unsuspected gullies. Veil after fleeting veil lifts from the land. One second the walls stand abashed; each palm frond is flame-ringed. Then there is flight.

Three camels bob slowly down the road; a donkey jingles ahead of its master. In the sky above sky hawks are wheeling. Day has begun.

Later, under a pale sky, a monotony of heat ends color and contour. Glamour fades from the desert. A flock of black and brown goats nose among the refuse dumps. Men lie in the shadow of a wall or tree prostrate bundles, black calves protruding. A camel kneels in immobility. Tufts of hair hang from his scraggy neck; his heavy-lidded gaze falls oblique, remote. Only the hum of airplanes and the incessant whistling of kites break the stillness. As much as the stones and the sand, these kites belong to the desert. First to greet the dawn, all through the long, hot day the sky shakes to their tremulous calling, till dusk drives them to silence and hiding.

In contrast to the whistling kites are flocks of cloud-colored doves that haunt the desert edge. Against the ground, they pass unnoticed. But, once on the wing, their rosy breasts and copper-colored wings disclose warm tints of sand and stone. Higher still they wheel, a flock of silver birds against the blue. Birds, indeed, are plentiful here. The Cairo crow, a big black and gray bird, bold as his kind; whistling kites; and the lovely little Hoopoë, with his auburn crest, a stranger among the carrion-feeders. Sometimes a pair of Hoopoë will light on the lawn. Tripping, pausing, listening, fan crests flaring in sudden alarm, these little birds are bewitching to watch. Like a couple of dancers they work the ground, playing and posturing in miming contrast to the clumsy antics of the kite and crow.

One other bird there is, an unobtrusive wonder, seldom heard till sundown. For now, when short-lived shadows bar the grass, and a breath of flowers sweetens the cooler air, is the time when the little bulbul looses his evening song. A shower of gurgling notes pour from the nearest palm, mingling with the hiss of hoses. A lover of gardens, the bulbul is heard most frequently in the early morning and at the hour of watering. After his brief outpouring, for his song is short-lived as the dusk it heralds, a quietly hued bird flies from a neighboring palm. And that is as much as is generally vouchsafed of this self-effacing little artist.

At sunset the atmosphere suddenly drops; chill sharpens the air. A mist of apricot flares in the west, deepening to dusky red. As the sun sinks, color fades, leaving a lucency of palest jade. This is the moment when mosque and minaret gleam from the dusk; when palm-trees droop on a tinted sky; when the new moon, a sliver of silver, hangs in space.

A moment longer the light remains, the clear green light of desert dusk. Amethyst shadows steal across the sand; the palm-trees are scattered plumes on the west. Then palms and sand and glimmering walls are caught into falling night. Stars glitter above a shadow that is earth. Sweetness is in the air; scent of pepper, the still exotic perfume of blossoming orange-trees. Fragrance lifts through the night, mingling with the starlight and the shrill song of the cicada.

To a Skylark

A feathered speck goes winging high,
Trying to limit
The quiet distance of the sky
By singing in it.

DONALD PAGE.

Asociados en los negocios

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO Jesús dijo, "En los negocios de mi Padre me conviene estar" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera), enunció un precepto que la Ciencia Cristiana ha iluminado revelando que no hacía una mera declaración de su sincero deseo de servir al Padre, sino que daba expresión a una idea que transformará y dará energía a los métodos comerciales. Cualquiera que sea su ocupación, el negociante de hoy, cual Abraham cuando hizo un pacto equitativo con Lot, o José en sus negociaciones en la corte de Faraón, está más y más imbuido del deseo de obrar honradamente en todo detalle de los negocios, bien sea en gular los asuntos de una nación, de una fábrica, de un almacén, o de cualquier otra del sinnúmero de ocupaciones y vocaciones.

La Ciencia Cristiana eleva aquel deseo fuera del estado pasivo, comunicándole una fuerza dinámica. Anulando las tradiciones falsas relativas a los negocios, confiere al negociante energía renovada, confianza ilimitada y seguridad de éxito. ¿Qué, pues, es esta fuerza impulsora? ¿Cómo pueda adquirirse? Cuando se desean informes exactos sobre cierto asunto, nos dirigimos a la más eminente autoridad en aquel asunto determinado. En este caso no podemos encontrar mejor guía, ni autoridad superior que Cristo Jesús, el gran director, el organizador más eficaz y el más grande exponente del negocio en que se ocupaba. Hay que admitir que las obras de los grandes reformadores, los grandes guías de naciones, los capitanes financieros e industriales, los grandes inventores y descubridores, palidecen ante las obras de él a quien Mrs. Eddy calificó del "hombre más científico que jamás pisara el globo." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pág. 313.)

¿Y cual es la consecuencia de la declaración, "No puedo yo de mí mismo hacer nada"? Al afirmar, "Yo y el Padre una cosa somos," Cristo Jesús claramente explicó, "El Padre mayor es que yo." Ahora bien, para el hombre de negocios esta unidad con Dios puede tener poca o ninguna significación en lo que atañe a sus negocios, hasta que la Ciencia Cristiana le proporcione la llave de la situación. Luego, si su deseo es sincero, encontrará lo que buscaba. Entonces de goso, al igual que el hombre en la parábola, va, y vende todo lo que tiene, desembarazándose de sus ideas preconcebidas acerca del comercio y compra este tesoro, apoderándose de él. Así encuentra que ha empesado a entrar en unidad con su Padre, consciente que Dios guía y gobierna todos los detalles de las transacciones de carácter más elevado. Sus relaciones con su clientela y con sus empleados mejorarán, porque habrá descubierto que su ocupación más importante será reflejar el bien y que Dios le utilizará como un canal para el bien que continuamente fluye de él a la humanidad entera.

El negociante encuentra que en los negocios de Dios no hay actividad por temporadas, ni estaciones muertas, ni pánicos de mercancías, ni escases. No teme por sus rentas, puesto que ha probado que la única renta de la que debe preocuparse es el ingreso de ideas correctas que sustituyan las creencias erróneas de falta. Jesús se refirió a esto cuando dijo, "Buscad primeramente el reino de Dios y su justicia, y todas estas cosas os serán añadidas." Este perisamiento es expresado por Mrs. Eddy en "Miscellaneous Writings" donde escribió (pág. 307), "Dios os da sus ideas espirituales, y éstas, a su vez, os dan el sustento diario." Además dice en "Unity of Good" (pág. 17), "Sed aliados al poder deífico, y todo lo que es bueno ayudará vuestra jornada." En todas nuestras empresas, por lo tanto, deberíamos procurar ser conscientes de esta unidad con nuestro Padre y con su sabiduría, inteligencia y poder infinitos; entonces los resultados serán ciertos puesto que "para con Dios todo es posible."

¡Qué parentesco tan maravilloso! Esto se demostraba claramente en la vida de la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, Mrs. Eddy, la que, casi sin amigos y sin dinero, quedó sola con Dios, con la profunda certidumbre de que la verdad que El le había revelado, si se siguiera fielmente, llenaría todas las necesidades de la humanidad. Además de revelar el Principio y la regla por los cuales todo negocio puede ser elevado a la dignidad de ser dirigido por la Ciencia divina, también demostró plenamente lo que predicaba. Su éxito extraordinario fué resultado de su completa devoción y confianza en Dios, cuya voz siempre escuchaba, desechando los aplausos humanos y la adulación a su personalidad, para poder dedicarse por completo a los negocios de su Padre. Mrs. Eddy ha dado al mundo una herencia inestimable, por la cual la humanidad la bendecirá siempre en el futuro como la bendice hoy.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Australia's Own Tree

"The Bush" is a designation used in two senses. All of Australia that is not city, town, or suburb, is loosely referred to as "the bush" by most people. In its narrower and more correct meaning it still comprises a great part of the continent—that is when it is used to mean the actual timber and scrub country. . . .

In dealing with Australia we must remember that we are speaking of a vast continent lying in many latitudes, and consisting of many soils and climates, and with a distinctive vegetation in its varied parts. There is no such thing as an "Australian climate" at all. Under its skies its soils produce every class of vegetation known to every kind of climate. There are places in Australia where the snows never melt, other places where the nights are always cool, however hot the days may be, and there are places where, in the summer hot spells, the nights make little difference to the day temperature. . . .

The eucalyptus in some form is, it may be said, the connecting link between the different parts. Australia's wonderful tree, in leaf and form and stature so varied, grows over the whole face of the continent. It is met with in scrub or tree, from Cape York Peninsula to Bass's Straits, from Dirk Hartog Island in the west to Bulli in the east—that is to say that the eucalyptus *is* the bush. Now a crouching shrub, now wild tangled scrub through which a man cannot force a passage, now towering straight and tall, now stunted and dwarfed, now broad leaved and umbrageous, again scant of foliage. Now slim-stemmed and graceful, now mighty of bole and tufted of top, now narrow-leafed and drooping like a willow, now scented of leaf like the lemon, now pungent of turpentine, again acrid to the sense, or gorgeous of flower, ranging from oleander glow to the chaste texture and creaminess of colour of the water-lily.—From "The Australian Bush," by MARY E. FULLERTON.

Partnership in Business

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Jesus said, "I must be about my Father's business," he uttered a precept which Christian Science has illumined by revealing that he was not merely making a declaration of his whole-hearted desire to serve the Father, but was giving expression to an idea which will energize and transform business habits. Whatever his occupation, the business man of today, like Abram making a square deal with Lot, or Joseph in his dealings at the court of Pharaoh, is becoming imbued with the desire to act straight in every detail of business, whether it be guiding the affairs of a nation, a manufacturing plant, a department store, or any other of the unnumbered occupations and vocations.

Christian Science lifts that desire out of the passive stage and gives it dynamic force. Cancelling spurious traditions relating to business, it brings to the business man new energy, unlimited confidence, and assurance of fulfillment. What, then, is this impelling force? How may it be acquired? When accurate information on any subject is desired, we turn to the highest authority on that given subject. In this case we can have no better guide, no higher authority, than Christ Jesus, the greatest executor, the most efficient organizer, and the greatest exponent of the business in which he was engaged. It must be admitted that the achievements of the great reformers, the great leaders of nations, the captains of finance and industry, the great inventors and discoverers, pale before the achievements of him whom Mrs. Eddy characterized as "the most scientific man that ever trod the globe" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 313).

And what is the sequence to the statement, "I can of mine own self do nothing"? While claiming, "I and my Father are one," Christ Jesus clearly stated, "My Father is greater than I." Now, to the business man this oneness with God may mean little or nothing, so far as his business is concerned, until Christian Science provides him with the key to the situation. Then, if his desire is sincere, he will find that for which he has been seeking. Then for joy, like the man in the parable, he goeth and selleth all that he hath, disposing of his preconceived notions about business, and buyeth this treasure, making it his own. He thus finds that he has entered into unity with his Father, conscious that God directs and governs every detail of the best business. His relations with his customers and employees will improve because he has found that his chief business is to reflect good, and that God will use him as a channel for the good that is continually flowing out to all mankind.

The business man finds that in God's business there is no seasonal activity, no dull period, no shortage of supply, no lack. He has no fear for his income, for he has learned that the only income with which he is concerned is the income of right ideas which displace the beliefs of lack. Jesus implied this when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." This thought is expressed by Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings," where she says (p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." She also states in "Unity of Good" (p. 17), "Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey." In all our undertakings, therefore, we should seek to be conscious of this unity, this oneness with our Father and with His unfailing wisdom, intelligence, and power; then the results are assured, for "with God all things are possible."

What a wonderful relationship! This was clearly exemplified in the life of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, who, almost friendless and penniless, stood alone with God, deeply assured that the truth which He had revealed to her would, if faithfully applied, meet every possible need of mankind. She not only revealed the Principle and rule whereby every business may be lifted up to the dignity of being governed by divine Science, but also supported her claims by demonstration. Her phenomenal success was born of her unstinted devotion to and dependence on God, for whose voice she was always listening, renouncing popularity and the worship of personality, in order that she might be about her Father's business. Mrs. Eddy has given to the world a priceless legacy, for which mankind will rise up and call her blessed, even as it is doing today.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

In a Virgin Wood

(Blackberry)

I am a common vine;
This is a common year;
The usual sun hangs clear
Above my neighboring pine,
And beauty comes, draws near.

It cannot pass me by;
It threads sheer elegance
And charm along my lance,
And breaks a bud on high,
And bids me to a dance.

It lures a jocund air
To curve me as I grow;
There's dew upon my bow,
And clusters full and fair
As rarer vines might know.

I am a common vine.
How rich the common are
That clamber block and bar
With beauty's fair design;
How blest the simple are.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRIEHEW.

The Season's First Climb

There had been no rain for an interval of several days, so that it seemed dry enough to try a hill trail. Leaves were not yet out, but shoots were turning red, green, or warm brown and buds were swelling visibly. At the foot of the trail we found that the woodsmen had already prepared for us by applying freshly big dots of horizon-blue paint to tree-trunks and rocks, making the direction of the path unmistakable.

As we went up the first gentle incline, the pungent odor of fresh earth greeted us. Vigorously digging our sticks into the soil, we filed along with springing steps. A few early frogs were shrilling in a small pond at our right. Further sprucing-up was observable in pruned trees along the way,—a branch chopped off here and some ambitious shoots there, while neat heaps of cut boughs, shaped like small haystacks, came into view at intervals. Our approach to the first brook was signaled by much gurgling and splashing, for it was very full of water and the current raced down the hill, now all silvery cascades, now brown depths flecked with foam. Some stepping-stones in it were not firm, but others could be trusted. We made a safe crossing. The ascent became steeper after we had passed the brook. Frequently one had to hold by a sapling to steady a long step. An open, unwooded space near the summit was finally achieved, which gave the climbers a chance to look off toward neighboring hills.

The tree tops were budding in tints of dull yellow and red; but these colors were subdued by a soft blue haze that hung upon the hills and gave them an even tone. After a moderate rest here, the most agile of the party forged ahead to the summit, calling back occasionally for the encouragement of the others. A cool, gentle breeze began to be felt near the top, refreshing, almost exhilarating. Soon we were all at the top, where the wind freshened and the wide circle of the horizon was entirely visible. At that moment mellow sunlight pierced the low gray clouds, dramatically lighting up bits of the lower landscape,—a little village, a single church spire, a water tower. Beyond the cobalt of the hills lay the misty pale blue of the Atlantic.

Patterns

The birds that early start to sing; the flowers that gather round a spring, their songs are not in words. Their songs are in sweet melodies alone, and songs of flowers and trees are emerald leaves and such as these for notes upon the score of sky, and we can hear them, you and I, as we pass by.

I think upon the April air, such songs are sounding everywhere, and that we have in them a part when we keep April in the heart. I think the woods, that we call wild, are gentle-hearted as a child; that there is music in the least living creature, tiny beast. So a great oratorio goes up from earth for space to know, and things too small for eyes to see echo still, in clarity. And sounds too light for any ear chime, sweet and clear, in April of the year.

L. P. C.

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK MARKET EXPERIENCES SHARP REBOUND

Bears Rush to Cover—Steel Gains 5 Points—Whole List Rallies

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The stock market got its overdue technical rally today, moving up briskly, especially in the late trading, as shorts hurried to cover. U. S. Steel rebounded 5 points and a number of rails, including Rock Island, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central snapped back 3 to 5.

Atchison rose 6. There were 3-point advances in General Motors, Bethlehem Steel and American Telephone. Auburn soared more than 26. Allied Chemical and Case also made wide gains.

Sales were well over 3,000,000 shares.

Standard Oils Strong

Allied Chemical shot up 6. Standard Oil of N. J., advanced 2 points, a substantial move for this issue, and Standard of California gained as much. There was a little further selling soon after the opening, but it dried up quickly. Curtis Publishing dropped several points on reduction of its dividend.

Wall Street was encouraged by the scant amount of general liquidation brought out by the sweeping declines in the steel issues yesterday. While it was generally understood that the Bethlehem Steel earnings report due after the close of the market would be unsatisfactory, and that the dividend might be cut, it was felt that U. S. Steel's earnings had disclosed the worst in the steel situation.

There was considerable interest in the possibility that the Federal Reserve Bank might reduce its rediscount rate to 1½ per cent.

Bond Changes Narrow

Bonds wavered back and forth today in spotty but more active trading.

Foreign obligations were much steadier, but the turnover in a great many of them consisted of a few small sales. German Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, and Polish 7s dropped sharply. Bulgarian 7½s, Sao Paulo 7s and Uruguayan 6s made good gains.

Sales in railroad loans were concentrated among a few issues, such as St. Paul 5s of 2000, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978.

Industrial issues were marked by unusually narrow trading and price changes.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	1½%	
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28c	28⅛c
Bar silver in London	13½	13¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 9¾d	84s 9¾d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1⅜@1¼
5 months	1⅜@1⅜
6 months	1⅜@1⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	7
Chicago	3	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	5½
New York	2	Madrid	4
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	7
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity	
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅛	$4.8665	
Cables	4.86⅞	4.86⅞	$4.8665	
France—franc	.0390⅞	.0390⅛	.0392	
Belgium—belga	.1391½	.0523¼	.0526	
Italy—lira	.0521¾	.2381½	.2381	
Germany—mark	.2381	.1407⅝	.1407¾	
Austria—schill'g	.1407⅝	.0296¼	.0296	
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0293⅜	.2677½	.268	
Denmark—krone	.2677¼	.0255	.0252	
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0129¾	.193	
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.4020½	.402	
Holland—florin	.4022	.1744½	.1749	
Hungary—pengo	.1744½	.2678	.268	
Norway—krone	.2677¾	.1121	.1122	
Poland—zloty	.1121	.0450	1.0805	
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0059⅝	.193	
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.1044	.193	
Spain—peseta	.1057	.2680½	.268	
Sweden—krona	.2680½	.1926¼	.193	
Switz'land—franc	.1926¾	.0176⅞	.193	
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞			

	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2450	.2462½	
Shanghai—tael	.3112½	.3137½	.3650
India—rupee	.3618	.4939	.4984
Japan—yen	.4939	.4975	
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.5625	.5678
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625		

	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3250	.3284	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0728	.0730	.1196
Chilepeso	.1205	.1205	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6600	.6600	1.0342

	North America		
Canada—dollar	.99 31-32	.99⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Wheat				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.81⅝	.81¾	.81¼	.81⅜	— ¼
July	.61¼	.62⅛	.60⅛	.61¾	+1
Sept.	.60⅝	.62⅛	.60¼	.61¾	+1
	Corn				
May	.54⅜	.56⅜	.54¼	.56	+1⅛
July	.57⅛	.59⅛	.56¾	.58⅜	+1⅛
Sept.	.56⅝	.59	.56¾	.58⅜	+1⅛
	Oats				
May	.26½	.26⅞	.26¾	.26¾	
Sept.	.28	.28⅛	.27⅛	.28⅛	
	Lard				
May	8.30	8.35	8.27	8.35	
Sept.	8.60	8.62	8.55	8.62	

	Winnipeg Wheat			Prev.
	High	Low	Last	Close
May	.60⅛	.59	.60⅜	.59⅞
July	.62½	.60¾	.62¼	.61¼
September	.64¾	.63⅛	.64⅝	.63⅞

	Kansas City Wheat			Prev
	High	Low	Last	Close
May	.74⅝	.74	.74	.73⅞
July	.46⅛	.94¾	.58⅞	.55⅝
September	.55¾	.55¼	.58⅜	.55½

BRITISH EMPLOYMENT GAINS

LONDON, April 30—Total registered unemployed in Great Britain April 20 totaled 2,513,856, compared with 2,561,054 April 13.

LONDON EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—The London Stock Exchange will be closed tomorrow, a bank holiday.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 30	Last Apr. 29
1¼	¼		Abitibi	3200	1⅛	⅝	⅝	⅝
23½	15	1.50	Adams Ex	10	16	16	16	16
92	83½	8	Adams Ex pf	100	85	85	85	87
32⅝	22⅛	2	Adams Mill	100	29½	29½	29½	30
23½	18	1.40	Addressograph	100	20½	20½	20½	20
11¾	5½		Adv-Rumely	12500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
100⅜	78⅝	7	Air Reduc	400	84¾	77⅝	83⅛	79
10⅜	4	.40	Airway El	27000	5	5	5	5
15¼	7		Alaska Jun	200	13¼	11⅝	13⅛	12⅜
8⅛	6⅛		Albany PWP	3800	7¼	6⅝	7¼	6⅝
12⅜	6⅝		Alleghany	300	33⅜	32	32	34
59⅛	32	5½	Alleghany pf	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34
183¾	116¼	7	Allegh pf xb	11200	126⅛	116⅛	124⅝	118
126	132	7	Allied Chem	100	124	124	124	
42¾	28½	2	Allied Ch pf	1900	29	28	29	29¼
23	16½	2	Allis-Chal	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝
62¾	36	2½	Amerada	400	44	40	44	39
66¼	62	3	Am Bk Note	30	64¼	63¾	63¾	64¼
29¾	14¼		Am Bk N pf	200	15	15	15	
4¾	2⅛		Am Ag Ch of Del	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38	29⅜	2.40	Am Beet S pr	400	29¼	29	29⅛	28¼
111⅝	6		Am Brake	1500	8¼	7	8⅛	6¼
152⅛	108¼		Am Br Bev	76100	113	107⅝	112⅞	111½
38¾	19⅛		Am Can	200	152½	152½	153¼	154
87	72	7	Am Can pf	300	21	20	21	
48⅝	38¼	1.40	Am Car & F	100	72	72	72	43
21¼	13¾		Am Car pf	400	43	42⅜	44½	13
14⅛	5⅞		Am Chicle	400	13	12⅝	12⅞	
43¾	34¼		Am Colortype	100	6¼	6	6¼	23⅝
21¼	13¾	1.40	Am Com Alc	400	24	23	24	20
14⅛	5⅞		Am European	39200	8¾	8⅛	8¾	8¾
33⅛	19		Am Ex Fdg	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	
51¾	26¾		Am Ex FP 6	400	95	94½	95	95
90	74	6	Am Ex FP T	200	80	80	80	59½
100	85¼	7	Am Ex FP 2pf	200	60	58¼	58¼	17
79½	56¾		Am Hide pf	400	17¼	17	17¼	25¼
30	10½		Am Ice	1500	15½	13	14¾	13
31⅝	23⅜	3	Am Int Corp	100	4	4	4	4
26	12⅜		Am La Fr	500	11¾	11	11⅜	18
1½			Am La Fr pf	500	18½	18	18⅛	18
12	4⅞		Am Loco	100	73½	73½	73½	15
30¾	17⅞	7	Am Loco pf	200	16	16	16	10½
84¾	72¼		Am Metals	30	11¼	11¼	11¼	39⅝
23¾	15		Am Nat G pf	5500	43¼	37	43¼	98⅝
39⅝	10⅛	7	Am Pw&Lt	300	98	97	97	
64⅞	39½		Am P&L 6	200	78	78	78	13⅝
102	94¼	6	Am P&L pf A	4500	14⅛	13¼	14¼	
65	78	3½	Am Radiat	60	141¼	141¼	141¼	24⅜
21½	13⅜		Am Radiat pf	7300	26¾	24⅜	26¾	48
150	141	7	Am Roll Mill	300	49¾	48	49¾	
37⅞	24⅞		Am Saf Raz	100	6	6	6	6
66	48	5	Am Sealing	3200	40⅞	38⅛	40½	39⅜
9	6		Am Smelt	500	137⅛	137	137½	
58½	38⅛	4	Am Smelt pf	1100	18¼	17¾	18⅛	18
138½	129	7	Am Stl Fnd	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	
31¼	17¾	2½	Am Stores	36000	18⅛	16⅝	18⅛	109
48¼	37	7	Am T&T	10	108	108	108	
201¾	176⅛	7	Am Type pf	1700	56⅝	53½	56⅝	7¼
110½	105	7	Am Wat W	1300	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	27⅜
80¾	53		Am Wool	2400	32⅞	27	32	32⅝
10⅛	6⅞		Am Wool pf	100	2	2	2	1½
39⅛	21		Am Writ ct	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
8¾	4½		Am Zinc	400	30¾	30	30	30
40⅝	26	1	Anac Wire	12900	33¼	32⅛	33¼	27⅝
26¼	22		Anaconda	300	11¾	10¼	11¼	10¼
43¼	27⅜	1½	Arch Dan	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18	10		Arch Dan pf	100	43	43	43	42
102	101		Armour D pf	300	2¼	2	2	2
102	38⅛		Arm Ill A	100	7	7	7	1⅜
4½	2		Arm Ill B	200	6	6	6	5
27⅛	2		Arnold Cons	230	7	7	7	7
3⅞	3⅜		Art Loom	1200	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8
10½	5		Asso Apparel	900	22⅛	19¼	22⅛	20
28⅞	15¾	2½	Asso Dry G	1200	174	167	174	170
29⅜	16¼	10	Atchison	100	107½	107	107½	19⅛
108¾	102½	5	Atchison pf	100	15	15	15	
39	19½	1	Atl G&W pf	100	44½	44½	44½	14¾
53½	44½	1	Atl Refin	100	35	35	35	34¾
24¾	12½	4	Atlas Fwd	10	94½	94½	94½	
54	34	6	Atlas Fwd pf	400	9¾	9	9¾	9¼
99⅞	94½		Atlas Stores	11800	217	187	213	183½
13½	8⅛	4§	Auburn Auto	50	20¼	20¼	20¼	22
29⅜	10⅛		Austin N A	30	3¼	3	3⅛	
24⅞	20¼		Auto Sales pf	1300	4	3¾	4	3¾
5	2		Aviation					
6⅛	3							

—B—

27⅞	15⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1300	17⅞	16	17⅞	16½
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	20	90	90	90	90
87⅞	58¼	5	Balt & O	1600	64¾	57	77	60½
88⅝	72¼	8	Balt & O pf	120	101½	101¼	101¾	102
107	101¼	6½	Bamber pf	170	4⅞	3¾	4	4⅛
10	4⅛	2	Barker Bros	20	40	39¾	40	87⅜
60	39¾	6½	Barker Br pf	1200	71	69¼	71	69⅝
14½	8	4	Barnsdall A	500	71	69¼	71	69⅝
81	65	3	Beatrice	300	54½	54½	54½	16¼
62	50	3	Beechnut	5800	18⅜	35⅞	38⅝	37¼
25½	15⅝	2	Bendix	1200	38⅜	37¼	43⅜	40⅛
46¼	32¼	6	Best & Co	172200	44⅛	39¼	106¾	104¾
70⅜	32¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	107½	102¾	107¾	30
123⅞	108¼		Blaw Knox	300	20	19⅜	33	33¼
29	19⅛	1½	Bohn Alum	600	33¾	33	33¼	68¼
40½	20¾		Borden	1400	68¼	65½	68	65¾
76½	64⅜	1	Borg Warner	4400	20½	18	20½	18⅝
30¼	17⅝		Bot M A pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2¾	1¼		Briggs	7400	15¾	13¾	18	18
22¾	13⅜	1½	Briggs & Str	100	18	18	18	55
24½	16½	2	Bkyn Man T	1200	58	56	58	
69⅜	55⅜	4	Bkyn Man pf	200	90	89¾	90	55
10⅜	8	6	Bkyn Queen	300	54½	54	54	
58	52	3	Bkyn Queen pf	400	35½	35	35	
35½	32¾		Brown Shoe	100	8½	8½	8½	5
15	8½		Bruns Balke	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2	1		Bruns Term	300	14	13¾	14	12½
9½	5	1	Bucyrus	400	25	24½	25	23⅞
20⅞	12		Bucy cv pf	800	4	4	4	
34⅞	22⅛	2½	Budd Mfg	800	25	23	24	7½
8⅝	3¾		Budd Wheel	400	12	11¾	12	10¼
13	7¼	1	Bullard	500	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9¼
23	10½		Bulova Watch	400	25	21½	25	21¾
153⅛	91⅝	1½	Burroughs	300	19½	18	19	72
32¼	21½	1	Bush Term	20	24	22	22	95½
31	17	2½	Bush T deb	40	100	97	100	
104	70	7	Bush Bldg pf	100	1½	1½	1½	13½
113	95½		Butte Cop	100	13	13	13	34¼
2	1½		Butterick	7900	38⅞	34	38¼	
20⅝	12¾		Byers					
69¾	33½							

—C—

53	28	4	Calif Pack	1400	26	22⅝	25¼	24
16⅜	11⅜		Campbell	500	11½	11⅜	11½	
43⅜	30¼	3	Calu & Ariz	400	35	34	35	75⅜
11⅜	7⅜		Calu & Hecla	1600	38¼	35¾	38¼	34⅜
40¾	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	9800	34¾	33⅜	34⅝	20⅜
43⅝	34¼	2½	Can Pac	400	21	20⅞	20¾	13¼
16¾	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
25	10		Capital Adm	10	102	102	102	
16	9½		Caro C&S st	25000	83⅞	75	83½	75
102	98	6	Case Thresh	5800	28½	28½	28⅝	27⅝
131½	74	3	Caterpillar	100	6	6	6	6
52½	26⅛	3	Celotex cf	900	18	16½	18	16⅛
13¾	4½		Cerro de P	300	4	3	3½	
30⅛	15½	1.50	Cert-Teed	500	10¼	9	10¼	9
7¼	2¼		Checker Cab	600	43½	41	43½	40
23¼	8⅜	3	Ches Corp	1800	40⅝	38⅝	40¼	38⅜
54⅛	40		Ches & Ohio	400	5¾	5	5¾	5
46½	38¼	2½	Chi Gt West	1400	23	20	23	4⅞
7⅞	3		Chi Gt W pf	1500	5¼	4¾	5¼	4⅞
26⅞	19¼	1½	Chi M&SP	400	9¼	8	9¼	8
8⅞	4⅜		Chi M&SP pf	400	33	31¾	33	30½
15⅜	7⅛		Chi N W	100	106½	106½	106½	106½
45½	29½	4	Chi & NW pf	1200	7¼	6½	7¼	7
116	103	7	Chi Pneu	800	17¾	17½	17¾	18
15⅛	6½		Chi Pneu pf	1600	50	47¼	48	46
35⅜	17⅞	5	Chi RI	200	84	84	84	90
65½	45⅝	6	Chi RI 6%	2200	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
90	83	7	Chi RI 7%	100	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	20½
101	90	7	Chick Cot O	1800	21	18½	21	16¾
129½	116½	2.40	Childs	21000	18¾	16¾	18¾	33
33¾	15⅞	3.60§	Chrysler	400	33	31	32⅞	87½
25¾	20⅛	6½	City Ice	50	87½	87½	87½	13⅜
37⅜	27⅞		City Ice pf	400	3	3	3	
90	77½		City Stores	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	
43⅝	31⅞	3½	Clev & Pitts	100	100½	100½	100½	8½
80¼	77		Cluett P pf	100	8½	8½	8½	144
102	95	7	Col Bea Oil	500	148	144½	148	51¾
10¼	8¾		Coca Cola	200	52¼	52	52¼	44
142¼	124	4	Coca Cola A	1100	44⅞	43¾	43¾	14
52½	50½	3	Col Palm	500	11	10	11	11
50½	44¼	2½	Collins & A	200	71	71	71	15¾
17⅜	7¼		Collins & A pf	1800	17	15¼	16	10⅝
74⅛	71½	7	Colo Fuel & I	2700	72½	70¾	72¼	31
6	5		Col Gas pf T	6000	32⅜	31¾	32⅛	65½
21	10½		Col Carbon	600	71¾	71¾	71¾	20
25	21		Colum Gas	10000	17⅞	15½	17½	15⅞
45⅜	30½		Col Graph	1200	84	80	84	80⅝
16⅜	7¾	2	Com Cred	400	23¼	23¼	23¼	12½
23¼	15		Com Inv Tr cv pf	200	104½	104½	104½	
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr	6800	14	13¾	14	8
29	23	2	Com Edis	25000	8	8	8	8¼
21½	12⅜	1	Comwith So	600	93½	92¾	92¾	31½
12	8	6	Comwth Co 6 pf	100	31	31	31	30
100⅜	91½	6	Conde Nast	1200	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	3½
34¼	31¼	2	Congoleum	400	6	5¾	6	13⅞
16⅜	13¼		Con Film	1000	14¾	13½	14¼	90
15	5		Con Film pf	29500	94⅞	90¼	103½	15
18⅞	8½	2	Con Gas	200	104⅞	103½	104	103½
109⅜	82⅛	4	Con Gas pf	500	14½	13	14¾	33
104½	101½	5	Con Foundries	200	33¼	33	33¼	33
15⅞	13	6	Con Ry C pf	1800	3	3	3	1½
42½	33		Con Textile	200	17⅜	10	12	10⅜
3	1¼		Consolidet B	1100	12	10	12	10⅜
30	10		Cont Bak A	600	1¾	1⅜	1¾	47
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Bak B	2000	50	44⅞	50	54
62⅜	47	2½	Cont Bak pf	6200	57	52¾	57	10½
16⅞	10¼		Cont Dia Fib	1700	41⅜	40½	41⅜	40½
40⅜	27⅛	.40	Cont Ins	400	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	6⅜
51⅞	40⅛		Cont Motors	14600	7½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
4½	2⅞		Cont Oil	1700	7½	6¼	6⅜	63⅛
12	6⅜	1	Cont Shares	5800	67¼	62½	67¼	63⅛
12	3⅝		Corn Prod	900	9⅞	9¾	9¾	28⅝
86⅜	62½	3	Coty	100	28½	28½	28½	12¾
18	9¼		Cream of Wh	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	31½
34½	27	2½	Crex Carpet	100	31½	31½	31½	
19⅝	12¾		Crown Cork	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	43⅞
38¼	31		Crown Zell	400	44¼	43⅝	44⅛	92
6⅝	3¼	1	Crucible	70	93	90⅜	91	1
63	43⅞	7	Crucible pf	100	1	1	1	
106	90⅜	7	Cuba Cane Prod	100	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
2⅜	⅞		Cuba Am S	800	41½	41	41½	41
5¾	2¼		Cudahy	1300	18	16	17	14⅞
48⅞	41	6	Curtis Pub	900	115¾	114⅞	114⅞	
106	76	6	Curtis P pf	2500	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
118⅝	113¼		Curtis Wr	300	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
5⅞	2⅝		Curtiss W A	10	102	102	102	
8½	3⅞	8	Cushman's	200	22½	21	22½	21
107	95		Cutler					
41	21							

—D—

23	11½		Davison	800	13¼	11⅜	13⅛	11⅜
22	20½	1.40	Deere pf	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜
157¼	131	9	Del & Hud	300	135	135	135	134½
102	67½	4	Del Lac&W	1000	77	73	75	67½
23	14		Diamond M	200	28½	25½	25½	25½
28	24		Diamond M pf	500	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
13½	8⅜	1	Dome Mines	1800	21	19¾	20¾	21¼
24	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	19500	84⅛	78¼	73	78⅜
107	77⅜	4†	Dupont					

—E—

13¼	7		Eastern RM	400	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
185¾	143⅞	5½	Eastman Kodak	7100	156⅝	148⅛	153⅝	149⅝
21⅞	12½	1.60	Eaton Axle	3500	13⅝	12⅜	13⅝	13⅛
21⅞	12⅛		Eitingon pf	7600	50⅞	48	50⅜	47⅞
46	35½		Elec Auto Lt	100	41½	41½	41½	39⅜
74⅜	45⅝	6	Elec Boat	11000	45½	41¾	44¼	41⅝
37⅛	23⅜		Elec P&L	100	104	104	104	104
60¾	38¼	7	Elec P&L pf	400	53½	51½	53⅛	51⅜
108⅛	100		Elec P&L 6pf	400	53½	51½	53⅛	51⅜
88¼	86	6	Elec Sto Bat	200	88	86	88	88
66	50½	5	Emp P S 5 pf	300	59	58	58	28⅜
87	81		Equit Bldg	200	25½	24	24¾	24
35⅝	28⅝	2½	Erie	2000	8½	8½	8½	8¾
39⅛	23⅜		Eureka Vac	100	16½	16½	16½	16¾
12⅜	6¾		Evans Auto L	100	18¼	17½	18¼	18
8⅜	4⅛		Ex Buffet					
25	17½	1½						

—F—

29⅜	17½	1.60	Fairb Morse	200	19½	17⅝	19½	18¼
109⅞	98	7	Manf M pf	10	98	98	98	
6⅛	3⅝		Fashion Pk	100	57	57	57	4⅜
80	57		Fed M&S	150	22½	20½	22	20
30	20	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	800	27	25½	27	42½
56⅛	42½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	99½	99½	99½	13
99½	83¼	6½	Filens pf	600	16½	15½	15½	36⅛
19¾	13	1.60	Firestone	100	51	51	51	48½
55	41	2½	Firestone pf	400	50	48¾	50	
			First Nat St					

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 30	Last Apr. 29
3	2		Fisk Rubber	100	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2
3½	2		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	28	28	28	
103½	97		Florsheim S	300	100	100

UPWARD TREND OF BUSINESS IN DOMINION

General Improvement in Industrial Activity—Wheat Higher

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, April 30—A slight upward trend is again apparent in the general business situation in Canada.

Favorable weather conditions and reduced prices have had a stimulating effect on retail buying, and dealers generally report a satisfactory volume of sales. Most activity is found in heavily advertised lines with distribution held principally to the more moderately priced merchandise.

Spring lines of hardware are moving well. Steel mills are more active, and gains have been noted in construction, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, with a resultant increase in the sales of structural steel.

The improvement in industrial activity generally is benefiting the machinery and machine tool industry in no uncertain manner. The greatest activity in this field is noted in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec where there is a growing demand for machinery and tools for installation in the many new plants and branch factories, which are being established as a consequence of the recent tariff changes.

While there is little improvement in the market for paper-making machinery, a good volume of hydraulic machinery orders are reported by manufacturers in the East and in British Columbia. Sales of agricultural implements and machinery are still spotty, and the outlook is uncertain, but conditions in the automotive industry are steadily improving, as a consequence of which there is a better market for parts and accessories.

Despite lowered prices for metals, the principal mining operators are going ahead with plans for large-scale operations this summer, and already there is a good demand for mining machinery, notably in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Grain Aspects Brighten

Textile mills are fairly well employed, capacity operations in various quarters being reported in the artificial silk section. Furniture manufacturers continue to operate on full time and report good orders on hand. Railway equipment shops and shipyards are moderately busy.

There has been an underlying tone of strength in the wheat market during the last two weeks which provides a sharp contrast to conditions formerly prevailing. For some time the statistical position of wheat was so essentially bearish that no matter how low prices sank it seemed possible for them to go still further, and it seemed impossible for the cheapness of wheat to bring about much of a correction of the situation except over a long period.

Now a combination of circumstances has been rapidly changing the aspect of things, and a great deal of business has been passing in Canadian wheat, which has been responsible for the advance in price that has occurred. Altogether, there has been an increase of 8 cents a bushel during the last fortnight.

The least encouraging feature of the economic situation is the continued slump in foreign trade. The figures for the fiscal year which ended on March 31 last, show that the total external trade for that period amounted to $1,723,800,496. The total for the preceding fiscal year was $2,393,177,586, making a decrease of $669,377,090 during the year just closed.

Of the total trade figures, imports accounted for $906,807,285 in the fiscal year just ended, while exports had a value of $816,993,211. Total imports during the previous fiscal year were $1,248,239,516, and exports amounted to $1,144,938,070. Imports for the year just ended thus declined by $341,431,631, while exports showed a decrease of $327,944,859.

The early opening of navigation is giving employment to many engaged in lake and river traffic, and unemployment generally is being reduced by resumption of outdoor work in many fields of labor.

Stock Prices Decline

Navigation prospects are somewhat clouded and the outlook is uncertain. There is plenty of wheat to go out if purchasers abroad are found, in which connection it is encouraging to note that exports of cereal for some time past have exceeded those of last year, and that about 14,000,000 bushels are booked for early shipment from the port of Montreal.

Exports of pulp and paper in March were valued at $14,906,275. This was an increase of $3,972,070 from the previous month, but was $3,260,119 below the total for March of last year. Woodpulp exports for the month were valued at $3,267,236 and exports of paper at $11,639,039, as compared with $2,518,190 and $8,416,015 respectively in the month of February.

Prices moved persistently downward on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week, and net changes, on a comparison with the previous week's closing figures, were nearly all on the minus side. There was a moderate increase in the volume of trading.

An analysis of Canadian bond sales up to the middle of April shows a total to date of $211,193,386 as compared with $191,969,321 for the corresponding period of 1930 and $140,814,686 for the like period of 1929. These are classified as follows: Government, $60,629,000; municipal, $41,875,386; corporation, $38,689,000; railroad, $70,000,000. Of the total there were sold in Canada $147,306,386; in the United States, $59,787,000, and in Great Britain, $4,100,000.

Sales of ordinary life insurance throughout the Dominion in March amounted to $46,954,000, as compared with an average for the last five years of $45,584,000. Ontario and Quebec sales were substantially over the five-year average, but declines took place in all other provinces.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—Consols for money today were 58⅝. De Beers was 3⅞. Rand Mines 2⅞. Bar silver was 13/4d an ounce. Money was 2% per cent. Discount rates on short bills 2⅛@2⅛ per cent; three months 2⅛ per cent.

SOUTHERN COLORADO POWER

Southern Colorado Power Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, profit of $830,438 after taxes and interest, but before depreciation, compared with $656,242 in 1929. Balance after preferred dividends, but before depreciation, was $332,655, compared with $258,462.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abitibi Pow & Paper Co 5½s	43⅛	43⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	72⅛	72
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	73	71
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	73	71
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	71⅛	
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	101½	101
Amer Chain deb 6s '37	103¼	103⅛
Amer Foreign Power 5s	101⅛	101½
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	82⅛	82⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	100	99⅝
Amer Metals Co 5½s	89	89
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	91¼	91¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	20	20
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '33	104⅜	104⅛
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	112⅜	112⅜
Amer T&T col 5s '46	126⅜	126⅛
Amer T&T sf 5s '69	107⅜	107⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	108⅛	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅛	108
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	110⅛	110
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	103	103
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	105⅛	105
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	80¼	80
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75	75
Armour & Co 5½s '43	80¼	79⅞
Atch T&SF 4s '95	73	71⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	99⅞	99⅝
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	113½	112⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	95½	95
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	101¼	101
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWW div '41	97⅜	97⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100⅜	100¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	91	90⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	106⅜	106⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100	99⅝
Belding Hem 6s '36	107½	107½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	90¼	90¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	109	109
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	
Boston & Maine 5s '55	105⅛	105⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	99¼	99
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99½	99¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	101¼	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	90	90
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104⅝	104⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	110	110
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	104⅛	104⅛
By Products Coke 5½s	102	101⅞
Calif Petroleum 5½s '38	102	102
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s	90⅛	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	100¼	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105⅛	105⅛
Can North 4½s	106⅜	106⅜
Can North sf 7s '40	102	102
Can Pacific deb 4s	112⅛	112
Can Pacific 4½s '46	88	87¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	89½	89¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	99	98½
Can SS Ltd 6s 542	103⅜	103¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	56	56
Cen of Ga 5s E '59	87⅜	87⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	96⅜	96¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	103½	103¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	35	35
Ches & O cv 4½s A	99¼	99
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	101	100½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	109⅛	109⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23½	23⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	58⅜	57
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	84½	84¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87 cv	77½	77
Chicago Railway 5s	60	60
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	96⅝	96⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	86⅛	86⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	78	77½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	70	70
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	64	63½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	106	106
Childs Co 5s	104½	104⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	75¼	75
Cin Gas & Electric 4s '68 A	89½	89
Clev Cy CC&StL deb 4½s '31	97½	97½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104	104
Clev Elec Illum 4½s E '77	96¾	96¾
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	103	103
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105¼	105¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110¾	110¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101⅜	101½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅞	99⅞
Columbia Gas Co 5s '61	98⅝	98⅛
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100¼	100⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97¾	97⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	37	37
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	107⅛	107⅛
Container Corp 6s '46	105¾	105¾
Crowu Cork & Seal 6s '42	60	60
Crown Zllerbach 6s ww	95¼	95⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	62	
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	7	7
Cuba RR 7½s '36	41¾	41¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	77¼	77¼
Ded Riv Bge 4s	104⅞	104⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	100	100
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	96¾	96¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	86¾	86¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	87⅞	86¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	63	62⅞
Detroit Ed 4½s	73	73⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103¾	102⅞
Dodge Bros 6½s '40	102¼	102¼
Duquesne P L 4½s '67	85	85
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	80	80
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	88⅛	88⅛
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	70½	70
Erie RR 5s '67	70⅜	70⅛
Erie RR gen lien	74	72¾
Erie RR gen '75	72⅜	72
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	93¾	73⅜
Fred Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	113	112
Fla East Coast 5s '74	84⅜	84⅜
Gannett 6s '43	21	21
Gen Baking Co 5½s	79	79
Gen Amer Investment 5s	95½	95½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '42	103⅜	103⅛
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	103½	103⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s	94	94
Gesdrich 6s '45	44	44½
Goodrich Rub 6½s '47	81½	81
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	97	97
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	87½	86½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '54	108¼	108¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	111⅞	111⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95⅞	95⅞
Great Northern 5s '73 C	98½	98⅜
Great Northern 5½s '32	102⅝	102½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	108½	108½
Green Bay & West deb B	11	11
Gulf Mob & Nor 5s	44	44
Hoe & Co 5½s	54	
Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33	90½	90½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	101⅝	101⅝
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	99	99
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	108⅜	108⅜
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	76½	76½
Humble Oil 5s '42	99⅛	98⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅜	102⅛
Ill Central 6½s '36	106½	106½
Ill Central CSt&NO 5s '63 A	107⅜	107⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '48	90¼	90¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94⅞	94⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '78	94	93⅝
Inter Match Corp cv 5s rcts	95⅝	95
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	91½	91½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70¼	70
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54	54
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	90¾	90
Int & G Nor 5s '56 B	90	90
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	75½	75½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	61	60
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	83½	83½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	80	80
Int Paper 6s '55	72½	72
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	86½	86
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	75	75
Int Tel & Tel 5s	88¾	88½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	82	81
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s '61	97½	97
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95¼	94½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	95½	95⅜
Kentucky Ind Ry T 4½s '51 A	89½	89½
Kings Co El 4s '49	98½	98½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	78⅝	
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s C	103¼	103¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101½	101¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	102¾	102
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	53	50
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	84½	84
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	97¼	97¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	104⅞	104⅞
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	101⅛	101⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105	105
L&N uni 4s '40	94¾	94
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99¼	99⅛
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	96⅜	96⅜
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104⅝	104⅝
L&N 3s StL div '80	103½	103½
Mahoning Co 5s '34	87¾	87¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	102	102
Manila Sol 4s '39	42	42
Marion Steam 6s	74¾	74¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	43	43
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	94½	94
Meade 6s ww	98¼	98⅛
Metro Edison 4½s	87¼	87¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102⅛	101¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103¾	103¾
Mil & Northern Gen 6s	102¾	102½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	98¾	99⅜
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	4	4
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	91½	91½
Mo K & T pi 4s B '62	87⅞	87⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	82¼	82¼
Mo Pacific 3 ext	80	79
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	86	85½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	61	59
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	63	62
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83	83⅜
Mo Pacific 5s '65	105	105
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	82¼	81¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	100	100
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	71	71
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101⅛	101⅛
New Eng Tel & T 4½s B '61	105⅞	105⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93½	92½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	91
NYC&HR 4½s N	97¾	97¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85⅝	85⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	93	93
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅛	105½
NY Chi & StL 4s '37	106⅛	106⅛
NY Chi G StL 5½s '78	99¼	99¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	76¾	74½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	76¾	76¾
NY NH&H n deb 4s '55	67	67
NY NH&H 4½s '67	84⅞	84⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	91½	91½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	113	113½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	101½	101½
NY Steam Corp 4s '72	44⅛	43½
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	106⅝	106⅝

	High	Low
NY Steam Corp 5s	104½	104⅛
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	55	55
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅝	103¾
NY Tel deb 5s '49	111⅝	111⅞
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	107	106⅞
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	79	78
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Shares 5½s	97¼	97⅛
Nor Southern 5s	66	65
Nor & W div 4s '44	93⅝	93⅜
Nor Am Co 5s	98⅝	98⅜
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	84⅝	84⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s 'C '60	83¼	82
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101¼	101⅛
Nor Pacific Gen 3s 2047	104⅛	103⅝
Nor Pacific Pr in 4s '97	86	86⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B '2047	93⅛	93⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅛	111¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	112	112
Otis Steel 6s '41	106⅞	106⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	91⅞	91⅞
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	104¼	104¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	98	98
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104⅝	104¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	107⅝	107⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101⅞	101⅝
Paramount Public 6½s '50	48¾	48
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	80⅛	79⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101⅛	101⅛
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	88	88¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	80	80
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99	99
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95	94¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	96⅛	96⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '64	101¼	100¾
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	102⅝	102⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Cri) 5s '47	110⅛	110⅛
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	108⅝	108⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92⅜	92⅜
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	68⅛	68
Pitts Youngs 5s B	102	102
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	105⅛	105⅛
Phil & Read Cnt 6s '49	95⅜	95
Pillsbury Flour M 5s '43	70½	69½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	102¾	100½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	108⅛	108⅛
Port Gen Elec 4½s	93	93
Poco Coll 5s	89⅛	89⅛
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	90⅜	90⅜
Pub Svc E&G 4s	86	86
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	95½	94⅜
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103⅛	103⅛
Pub Svc E&G 5s	103⅛	103⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '40	80	79⅞
Read rfg 4½s A '97	75½	73⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	101	100⅝
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	101	101
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	93	92⅜
Richfield Oil Co of Calif 6s '44	79½	79
Richfield Oil Co of Calif 6s '44 ct	44⅛	44⅛
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	43½	43½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	101	101
Rio G & W col 4s '49	93¾	83½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	82⅜	82
Rock I Ar&Lu 4½s '34	94	94
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	93¾	93
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	73¾	73¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	62	60
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	88	87½
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	100½	100½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	80½	80¼
St Louis SW con 4s '32	94⅝	94⅝
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110⅜	110⅜
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95	95
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	11½	11½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 ctfs	10½	10½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	74½	74½
Shell Union 5s '47	66	65¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66	65¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	15	14½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	104⅞	104⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	87	85⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	83½	82½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100½	100⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	101	100⅝
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	108⅜	108⅜
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	96	96
Southern Pacific 4½s '49	93⅜	93⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94	93⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	94	93¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	99⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	79¾	79
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106	105½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	109	108⅜
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	107	107
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	107⅜	107⅜
Stevens Hotel 6½s '45	97⅝	96⅛
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	57	55
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90	90
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	107½	107½
Tex Corp 5s '44	85⅞	85⅞
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	92½	92⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47⅛	47⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28	27
Tidewater Steel 6s '40	83¾	83¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '32	103⅜	103⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	104	104
Union Pacific 4s '68	100	99⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	93½	93¼
United Drug 5½s Louis 4s '53	95½	95
US Rubber Co 5s '47	44⅛	44⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	66	65
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	90	89¾
Util Pow & Lt 6s '29 ww	102	102¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	65	65⅜
Wabash RR 4½s '76	64	64
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103	103⅛
Walworth 6s '45	63	63
Warnere Sugar rfg 7s '39	68⅞	68⅞
Warner Bros Pic 8s '39	105½	105½
West Shore 3s 2361	62	62
Western Electric 5s '44	106½	106½
Western Maryland 4s '52	78	78⅛
Western Maryland 5s '77	90¼	90¼
Western Union 5s '51	102	102
Western Union cl 5s '38	104¼	104¼
Western Union 5s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Wheeling Stel 4½s B '65	85	85
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	101
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102	102
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	46½	49
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	45½	45½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99½	99½
Wilson & Co cv 7s 1fs	67½	67½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Apr30	Apr29
3½s '47					
1st 4¼s '47	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.28
4th 4¼s '38	102.30	102.28	102.28		
4th 4¼s '38	104.50	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.20
US 3¼s '83 March	101.29	101.28	101.28		
US 3¼s '43 June	101.29	101.29	101.29		
US 4¼s '52 June	112.11	112.11	112.11	112.15	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46	45½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	46	46
Antioquia 7s A '45	46	46
Antioquia 7s B '45	46	46
Antioquia 7s C '45	46	46
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	88½	88½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	89	89
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	87¾	87½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	86¾	86¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	87⅞	87⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	87½	87½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	89	88½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	88	88
Australia 4½s '56	63	63
Australia 5s '55	61	59¾
Australia 5s '57	61½	60
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	95⅜	95
Austria Hydro 6½s	82½	82½
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	90¾	90¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92¾	92¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104¼	104¼
Belgium (King) 8½s '49	110⅝	110⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	115½	115½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	110¼	110¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	86¾	86¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	82¼	82¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	78⅛	78⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	76	76
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	20	19
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	22	22
Brazil 8½s '26-'57	53¼	52
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	55	55
Brazil (US) 8s '41	55½	51¾
Bremen 7s '35	64	63
Brisbane 5s '57	98½	98½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	53	52
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	73	72½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	68	67¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	67	66
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81	81
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	80	79
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	61	61
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	102	102
Canada (Dom) 5s	106½	106
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	94¾	94¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	107⅜	107⅜
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	67¾	67¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	73¼	73¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	73	72½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	68	67¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	71¼	70¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	72	71
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	73	72¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	72	71½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	72	72
Chilean Loan 7s '60	72	70¾
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	73	70
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	62	61¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	57	57
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	62	62
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	62	62
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100¼	100¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	60	58½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	75	75
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	64	64
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	96¾	96¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '48	96¾	96¾
Cundi (Rep) 7½s '66	72¼	72¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109⅞	109⅞
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110½	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96⅞	96⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	108⅛	108⅛
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	89⅛	89⅛
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104½	104½
Dutch El 6s '47	101	101
Dutch El sf 6s '52	101	101
Estonia Bank 7s '67	101¼	101¼
Finland 5½s '58	61½	61½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	53¾	53¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97¼	97¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107¾	107¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	44⅛	43½
French (Rep) 7s '49	83	82
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118	118

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MARCH INCOME OF 71 RAILROADS SHOW 24 PER CENT DROP

The first 71 railroads to issue reports for March showed total net operating income of $43,843,000, compared with $57,573,000 in March last year, a reduction of 23.8 per cent, and $90,401,000 in March, 1929, a decline of 51.5 per cent. The same roads in February showed net operating income of $26,422,000, a decrease of 52.8 per cent from February, 1930, when net operating income amounted to $56,079,000.

Gross revenues of these carriers in March totaled $352,412,000, compared with $422,858,000 in March, 1930, a decline of 16.6 per cent, and $482,789,000 in March, 1929, a drop of 27 per cent. In February their gross revenues were

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FERRELL WINS NO-HIT GAME

Browns Helpless and Lose, 9 to 0—Washington, Chicago Triumph

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	9	3	.750
Washington	8	5	.615
New York	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
Detroit	6	7	.462
Chicago	5	6	.455
Boston	3	7	.300
St. Louis	3	7	.300

RESULTS APRIL 29

Washington 9, New York 5.
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 3, Detroit 0.
Philadelphia at Boston—Cold weather.

Wesley Ferrell, Cleveland's star right-hander, took the spotlight away from all other players in baseball on Wednesday by pitching a no-hit no-run game against the St. Louis Browns, 9 to 0. The victory, his fourth of the season, gave the Indians a stronger grip on first place in the American League. The Washington Senators broke their second-place tie with New York, by winning from the Yanks, 9 to 5. In the remaining contest, Chicago defeated Detroit, 3 to 0. The Boston-Philadelphia game was postponed.

Ferrell placed himself in baseball's Hall of Fame and also established himself as one of the greatest right-handed pitchers the game has known in recent years. He had everything against the Browns, as the final score indicates. His amazing speed had the St. Louis batters completely baffled, only two balls being hit to the outfield. Bill Hunnefield, Cleveland shortstop, was charged with three errors and Ferrell gave three bases on balls; therefore six men reached first base. Not one of his opponents reached second, however. Ferrell also starred at the bat with a home run and double, to drive in four runs. It was the first no-hit game by a major league pitcher since May 8, 1929, when Carl Hubbell of the Giants kept the Pirates from getting a hit.

The Senators found the deliveries of four Yankee pitchers to their liking and took the final game of the series. Washington won three of the games and the other was a tie. Lloyd Brown, Washington left-hander, although hit freely at the start, settled down after the second inning. The Yanks took a lead of four runs in the second, but the Senators came back to drive Ed Wells to the showers and go ahead. Joe Judge made three singles for Washington in five times at bat. New York tied the score again when Byrd's double scored Chapman, who had tripled, in the first of the fifth. The Senators took the lead again, however, in their half of the inning.

Tommy Thomas staged a comeback against the Tigers and proved to Manager Donie Bush of the White Sox that he will be of more use this season than he was last. The Tigers touched him for seven hits, but they were far scattered. Earl Whitehill, Detroit left-hander, held the White Sox to five hits, but was not given any help from his team mates. Chicago made two hits in the second inning for the first run and then did likewise in the fourth for another. Mark Koenig let the winners score in the third when he made an error. Fothergill and Kamm each hit a double for the White Sox. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	3	x	9	13	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—W. Ferrell and Sewell; Gray, Stiles and R. Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Geisel, Moriarty and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 45m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	3	2	2	1	0	1	x	9	10	1
New York	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	11	1

Batteries — Brown and Spencer; Wells, Weaver, Weinert, McEvoy and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Weaver. Umpires—Van Grafian, McGowan and Connolly. Time—2h. 29m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	5	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

Batteries—Thomas and Tate; Whitehill and Schang. Umpires—Nallin, Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 37m.

PURDUE ERRORS AID INDIANA TO WIN, 3-1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 29—Purdue University's defense went to pieces here yesterday afternoon as Indiana defeated the Old Gold and Black nine, 3 to 1. J. E. Palo '32 pitched an excellent game for Purdue, allowing only seven scattered hits and striking out nine men, but five costly errors kept him in trouble.

In addition to turning an excellent performance on the mound, Palo captured the batting honors of the day with three hits, one of them a double. Two errors in the fifth inning accounted for Indiana's victory margin. It was the first Conference game of the season for Purdue. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Indiana	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	7	2
Purdue	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	5

Batteries—Veller, Gatti and Rea for Indiana; Palo and Duff for Purdue. Umpires—C. Jensen and O. Jensen.

MARCEL CAMP DIVIDES

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Playing two games yesterday in the all-star three-cushion billiard tournament, Marcel Camp of Detroit won the first and lost the second. In the afternoon game Camp defeated Joseph Diehl of Rockford, Ill., 125 to 102 in 20 innings. His high run was 32, Diehl's 18. Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn defeated the Detroit player in the second game, 125 to 112 in 14 innings. Lauri had a high run of 45 to Camp's 31. The victory gave Lauri a tie for the lead with Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia. Each has won four games and lost one. Camp again will play two games today, meeting Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., in the afternoon, and Diehl in the evening.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	8	4	.667
Montreal	8	4	.667
Toronto	8	5	.615
Buffalo	7	5	.583
Rochester	6	5	.545
Newark	5	7	.417
Jersey City	5	8	.385
Reading	1	10	.091

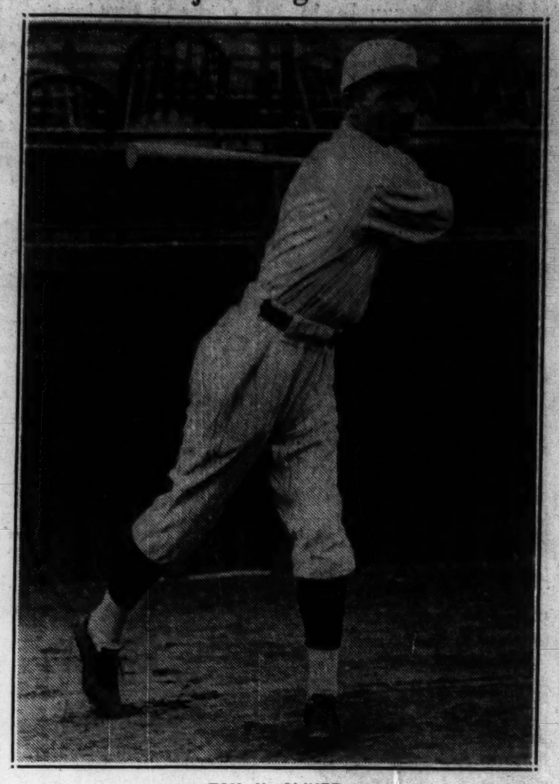
RESULTS APRIL 29

Newark 6, Buffalo 3.
Montreal 13, Jersey City 6.
Toronto 11, Reading 5.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 3.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Annapolis 8, William & Mary 1.
Chicago 8, Northwestern 1.
New York 7, Pennsylvania 2.
Rutgers 6, Lehigh 3.
Stevens Tech 5, Lafayette 4.
Villanova 6, Juanita 1.
West Point 7, Haverford 2.

Fast Major-League Outfielder



TOM N. OLIVER
Boston American League Baseball Club.

'Red Sox Will Not End Up in Last Place'--Shauno Collins

Popular New Manager Confident His Team Will Not Finish in Cellar of American League—Gene Rye Back Soon

"It is an impossibility for me to tell at this early date just where I think the Red Sox will finish, but I can say, confidently, that we will not end up in last place." That is the statement made recently by John "Shauno" Collins, the new manager of the Boston Red Sox. He does not say his team will finish in the first division, or even near there; but he stands firm on his statement that it will not finish in the American League cellar.

For several years the Red Sox have been associated with last place in their circuit, for that is where they have finished. Numerous managers have been tried by J. A. R. "Bob" Quinn, president of the club, in an effort to give Boston a winning ball club in the junior circuit. A capable manager, however, has been lacking in recent years. Last season Heine Wagner, a coach under Bill Carrigan the previous year, took over the managerial reins of the Red Sox, but failed to get results. At the close of 1930, Wagner was let go and President Quinn set about to find a man whom he believed could do the work well.

He searched for some time, always with his eye on Shauno Collins, then manager out in Des Moines, Ia. The reason he hesitated about signing Collins in the beginning was that the former Chicago and Boston outfielder had not had any previous major league experience as far as running a ball club was concerned. When President Quinn finally did make his selection, everyone connected with, or interested in, baseball in Boston, immediately knew that the Red Sox would be improved this season. Collins is the type of manager that gets the very best out of his players. He has them hustling all the time and a game is not over until the last man is out.

From the very first day of spring training, Collins has moved his men around. He changed infielders about, and even put an outfielder at third base in an effort to get as much punch into the lineup as possible. The Red Sox have one of the strongest pitching staffs in major league baseball, but good pitchers cannot win without a few runs. It is the batting that the Boston club has lacked. Collins believes the club has added considerable punch.

"At the present time we are without the services of Gene Rye, on whom we depended to drive in runs with his long hitting. His batting in the Texas League last season is enough proof that he will step in and make good from the beginning. Al Van Camp is another boy who has added punch to the Sox. I played him at first base while Sweeney was out, but now that Bill is back, I have got to make room for him in the outfield. Winsett is another hard hitter, but needs to improve his fielding. Jack Rothrock is a valuable man to have around. I hope to get him settled at a regular position very soon.

"Earl Webb and Tom Oliver are the mainstays in the outfield. Webb hits the ball hard and will drive in plenty of runs for us. Oliver, although not a "slugger," is a consistent batter and his ground-covering ability is valuable in center field.

"I am still undecided about my infield just at present. I will make one or two changes very shortly. Our pitchers are not going as well as I would like, but they will settle down before long. Our start in the race this season was not very impressive; but one must allow for the fact that during our first few weeks of playing we meet the strongest clubs in the league."

The acquistion of Rye, purchased from Waco in the Texas League, has added much to the club's chances of leaving the American League cellar. He has been forced to remain on the bench because of a mishap sustained during spring training. Van Camp comes from Mobile of the Southern Association and Winsett from Des Moines where he played under Collins in 1930.

Another new player of whom Manager Collins thinks highly is Urban Pickering, a third baseman recently secured from the New York Giants by the waiver route. He is a fine fielder and has apparently hit his stride at the plate. At shortstop is Hal Rhyne, a veteran; at second, Bob Reeves, another veteran, and at first either Bill Sweeney or Van Camp. This infield is not permanent and may present new faces at any time.

The hitting of Charlie Berry, veteran Red Sox catcher, forecasts a bright spot in the future of the club. Although he is out of the game at present, he will be back soon. Ed Connolly, a holdover from last season, and Muddy Ruel, veteran Washington receiver secured by the Red Sox at the beginning of the year, round out a capable catching staff.

A strong pitching staff includes the following men: Milton Gaston, Danny MacFayden, Hod Lisenbee, Ed Morris, Jack Russell, Ed Durham, James Brillheart and Wiley Moore. Moore and Brillheart come to the Red Sox from St. Paul and Minneapolis respectively, with previous major league experience. The former is a right-hander and the latter a "lefty," and both have added greatly to the pitching department of the Red Sox.

WESTERN STATE T. C. DEFEATS HOSEI TEAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 30—Hosei University of Japan lost a baseball game to Western State Teachers College, 7 to 5, here yesterday, after taking the lead twice. Hosei opened with a two-run lead, but Western State tied in the third when Woods, second baseman, leading the batting order, batted out a home run. Hosei stepped to the front again with two runs in the fourth; but the locals replied with three runs on an error and three hits, and the Japanese did not get a show after that. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Western State	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	x	7	8	1
Hosei	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	4

Batteries—Black and Thomas; Jura and K. Suzuki.

PICK-UPS

WHILE pitching a no-hit, no-run game was not such a rarity 15 or 20 years ago, in the present era of the lively ball, when "pop" flies are going over the fences for homers and the infielders are playing back on the grass to protect themselves from line drives, such a feat is worthy of the very highest of mention. Wes Ferrell won 25 games and lost 13 for Cleveland last season and had the third lowest earned run average in the American League. His pitching against the Browns on Wednesday placed him in a class with Walter Johnson, Cy Young and the other former and present star boxmen of the game. Ferrell is still in his prime and has many more years of brilliant pitching ahead of him.

Ferrell's no-hit game brought about a search of the pitching records, which reveal that nine such contests have been recorded since the beginning of the 1920 season. Walter Johnson, present manager of the Washington Senators and then No. 1 pitcher for that club, beat the Boston Red Sox, 1 to 0, on July 1, 1920, and held them hitless. In 1922, Jess Barnes of the New York Giants held the Phillies helpless and defeated them, 4 to 0. Sam Jones, then with the Yankees and now with Washington, won from the Athletics, 2 to 0, the following year. Also in 1923, Howard Ehmke of the Red Sox, now retired from baseball, beat the Athletics, 4 to 0. Jess Haines, veteran Cardinals right-hander, pitched a no-hit game against the Braves in 1924, and Dazzy Vance of Brooklyn beat the Phillies in the first game of a doubleheader, 10 to 1, in 1925. Chicago's star right-hander, Ted Lyons, shut the Red Sox out without a hit in 1926, 6 to 0. In 1929, Carl Hubbell, New York Giants left-hander, pitched his best against the Pirates, the score being 11 to 0. Charlie Robertson compiled the best record since 1920 when pitching for the Chicago White Sox, as he defeated the Detroit Tigers on April 30, 1922, and did not let a man reach first base.

Red Worthington, who was forced out of the game a week ago when he collided with the wire fence in right field at Braves Field, will be back in the lineup again when the Braves face the Giants. The Boston recruit's batting should be valuable

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

P. & M. 65, Muhlenberg 61.
New Hampshire 73, Brown 62.
Swarthmore 73 5-6, Ursinus 52 1-6.
Villanova 78½, Drexel 47½.

LEONARD H. DIEGEL GIVEN A CLEAN BILL

CHICAGO, April 30 (AP)—Any question as to the eligibility of Leonard H. Diegel, San Diego (Calif.), golf professional, to represent the United States in the Ryder Cup competition, was dispelled yesterday when he was given a clean bill by the executive committee of the Professional Golfers Association.

The committee's investigation revealed Leo Diegel is a citizen of the United States and maintains residence at San Diego.

Players definitely selected to represent Uncle Sam in the Ryder Cup competition at Scioto Country Club, Columbus, O., June 26-27, are:

Walter C. Hagen, captain, Detroit; Leo Diegel, San Diego, Calif.; Johnny Farrell, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Gene Sarazen, Great Neck, L. I.; Horton Smith, Detroit, and Al Espinson, Northbrook, Ill.

Two regulars and two alternates will be selected after 72 holes of medal play at Scioto, June 22-23, from the following list:

Al Watrous, Birmingham, Mich.; Ed Dudley, Concordville, Pa.; Johnny Golden, Noroton, Conn.; Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn.; Densmore Shute, Worthington, O.; Olin A. Dutra, Brentwood Heights, Calif.; Charles Hilgendorf, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.; Henry Ciuci, Stratford, Conn.; Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.; Willie Klein, E. Williston, New York; Craig Wood, Deal, N. J.; Whiffy Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Frank Walsh, Morton Grove, Ill.

OREGON VARSITY IS EASY VICTOR, 17-0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore., April 30—The University of Oregon baseball team defeated the University of Idaho nine by a 17-to-0 score in the third game of the season for the Lemon and Yellow. Coach William R. Reinhart shifted the local lineup for the encounter and got better results than were obtained in the first two games which were lost to the Oregon State Agricultural College.

J. E. Londahl '32, Oregon second baseman, hit the only home run of the encounter, K. D. Stevens '31, Oregon shortstop, made four hits in four times up. D. I. Bloom '31, along with pitching a brand of baseball for Oregon which held the opposition to four hits, accounted for three hits in five times up. L. R. Chester '33, Oregon first baseman, was another factor in the large score when he made two safe hits. N. J. Sather '33, Idaho shortstop, obtained two of the four hits that were allowed the Vandals. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon	0	0	1	8	3	0	0	5	0	17	16	2
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries: Bloom and Shaneman. Jacobs, Lacy and Schutte. Umpire—Edwards.

COLUMBIA NINE IS SHUT OUT BY PENN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—The University of Pennsylvania nine combined hard, timely hitting with the air-tight pitching of Walter T. Masters '31, and defeated Columbia University, 11 to 0, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game here on Wednesday. The Lions gave a poor exhibition of fielding, making four errors, and could do nothing with the delivery of Masters in the pinches.

Robert S. Jones '33, Penn third baseman, hit a homer. George H. Martens '33 was Penn's most consistent batter with three out of four, one of his hits a double. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	2	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	x	11	12	2
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4

Batteries—Masters and Martens; Wilkens, Soden, Landau and Sweitman, Bender. Losing pitcher—Wilkens. Umpires—Livingstone and Wasner. Time 3h. 35m.

ILLINOIS NINE IN THIRD VICTORY, 8-6

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill., April 30—Keeping its season's record in the Western Conference intact, the University of Illinois baseball team won its third victory here yesterday by defeating the University of Chicago, 8 to 6.

Although the Illini held a substantial lead, the Maroons threatened in the eighth when the bases were filled on three passes and scored three times in the ninth with the aid of only one hit. W. G. Fuzak '31, the leading Illinois hitter, contributed his second home run of the season and a single. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	x	8	13	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	6	10	1

Batteries—Hazzard, Wiese, Mills and Chervinko for Illinois; Cahill, Henshaw and O'Meara, Cahill.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	10	5	.667
Memphis	10	6	.625
Atlanta	9	6	.571
Little Rock	7	7	.500
New Orleans	6	8	.429
Nashville	6	8	.429
Chattanooga	6	9	.400
Mobile	6	10	.375

RESULTS APRIL 29

New Orleans 2, Atlanta 0.
Birmingham 7, Mobile 2.
Memphis 1, Chattanooga 0.
Nashville 8, Little Rock 1.

ROBINS SEND ROSENFELD OUT

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The Brooklyn Robins of the National League announced yesterday the release of Max Rosenfeld, infielder, to Hartford of the Eastern League on option. Hartford is the Brooklyn farm. Rosenfeld has been up with the Robins three times, being farmed out to Toledo of the American Association in 1929 and 1930. He batted .330 with Toledo last year.

ST. JOHN'S TO DROP FOOTBALL

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—St. John's College of Brooklyn has decided to abandon football and baseball as intercollegiate sports at the end of the present schedules, it was announced yesterday. The action was taken by the board of trustees because of disappointing gate receipts. The football team will play the games scheduled for next fall.

UNITED STATES' INVITATION DECLINED

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af., April 30 (AP)—The South African Football Association yesterday decided not to accept the invitation to participate in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932.

BADGERS ELECT STEEN

MADISON, Wis., April 30 (AP)—Marvin H. Steen '32 of Bowling Green, O., has been elected captain of the 1931-32 University of Wisconsin basketball team. Steen plays in a forward position.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Lehigh 5, Lafayette 4.
New York 3, Rutgers 2.
St. John's (Ind.) 12, Washington 6.

St. Louis, Chicago Win Their Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	8	3	.727
St. Louis	8	3	.727
Boston	9	4	.692
New York	8	4	.667
Philadelphia	5	6	.455
Pittsburgh	5	8	.385
Brooklyn	2	10	.167
Cincinnati	1	8	.111

RESULTS APRIL 29

Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 1.
Boston at Philadelphia—Cold weather.
Brooklyn at New York—Wet grounds.

The St. Louis Cardinals and Chicago Cubs remained in a tie for first place in the National League standing on Wednesday, when both were victorious. The champion Cards had little difficulty in defeating Pittsburgh, 7 to 1, and the Cubs, although outhit, managed to come through with a triumph over Cincinnati. The games between Boston and Philadelphia, and Brooklyn and New York, were postponed.

Jess Haines, veteran St. Louis right-hander, pitching his second game of the season, held the Pirates to four scattered hits. The only Pittsburgh score came in the eighth inning, but Haines stopped the rally in time by striking out Comorosky with the bases full. The Cardinals made 12 hits, each player getting at least one, with Adams, Orsatti and Watkins connecting with two. Martin, Cardinal right fielder, drove in two runs with a triple. Mosolf, who went to bat as a pinch hitter in the eighth, drove out a double, the Pirates' only extra-base hit. Kremer started for the Pirates and lasted seven innings. Osborn finished.

Doubles by Grimm, Hornsby and Stephenson, a single by Ed Baecht, and an error by Cuccinello, enabled the Cubs to put across three runs in the fifth inning, enough to beat the Reds. Red Lucas went the route for the losers, holding the Cubs to seven hits while his team mates made 11. Baecht, who won 26 games in the Pacific Coast League last season, won his first game for the Cubs by delivering tight ball in the pinches. He also made two hits in four times up. Wally Roettger continued his hard hitting for the Reds with three singles. Leo Durocher tripled for the losers. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	x	7	12	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2

Batteries—Haines and Wilson; Kremer, Osborn and Phillips. Losing pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Jorda. Time—1h. 42m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	2

Batteries—Baecht and Hartnett; Lucas and Sukeforth. Umpires—Quigley, Reardon and Scott. Time—2h. 11m.

OREGON STATE GOLF OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—With the first official qualifying round for the Oregon State College golf team over, definite evidence of a stronger squad than last year is at hand. The three letter winners of last year Robert Hooken '32, Robert McCook '33 and Clark Bogart '32, did not compete in the qualifying round, but will be forced to enter a ladder tournament with the newcomers to hold their positions. The scores of the new men who qualified for the squad over the Corvallis Country Club course were: R. W. Finch '33, 161; Gilbert Bock '31, 164; Donald Hood '33, 165; Marion Shellenbarger '33, 166, and Harry Cowie '33, 170. The four top men in the ladder tournament from this squad of eight will represent the college in its intercollegiate matches.

Kenneth Scott, the new professional of the Corvallis Country Club, is coaching both the varsity and freshman squads this year. The installation of the watering system on the fairways has greatly improved the course and has created added interest in the sport this spring.

OVER the NET

BIG BILL TILDEN and company will be seen Saturday night, May 2, in Toronto; two days later in Montreal, then in New York and Boston in succession. The former amateur tennis star has traveled about 10,000 miles, playing and winning matchs after match against Karel B. Koseluh of Czechoslovakia and others in his troupe, besides working four weeks in a Hollywood motion picture studio. Much enthusiasm is being shown in Toronto and Montreal, and it is safe to say that, in addition to the crowd of tennis players who will go purely for the educational and enjoyable nature of the exhibition of tennis, and to the sportsmen who will go out of curiosity to see a game that they do not know much about, played by one of its most colorful and brilliant exponents, there will be a large section of the audience that will go out of pure curiosity to see in person the man about whom they have read and heard so much in recent years.

The series against Vincent Richards should be a huge drawing card in the states, since each is quite confident of beating the other, not in one match but all of them. The Boston Garden carnival will be staged on May 12.

Not so long ago Oxford University players invaded Barcelona, Spain, for a three-day contest against the Real Club of Barcelona, losing 10 of the 12 matches.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 16, Temple 4.
Bucknell 11, Susquehanna 6.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Lehigh 5.
Colby 8, Northwestern 7.
Crane 13, Joliat 4.
Duke 6, Princeton 5.
Fordham 4, Villanova 1.
Illinois 8, Chicago 6
Illinois Col. 20, Shurtleff 2.
Kalamazoo T. 7, Hosei 5.
Lafayette 6, Albright 5.
Long Island 6, Wagner 1.
Moravian 11, Penn M. C. 8.
New York 8, Stevens 6.
Northwestern 7, Notre Dame 5.
Oregon 17, Idaho 0.
Pennsylvania 11, Columbia 0.
Seton Hall 9, Drexel 8.
Trinity 13, Worcester P. I. 7.
Upsala 18, Cathedral 4.
West Point 12, Swarthmore 8.

GOLF INVADERS SAIL

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—America's annual golf invasion of Europe, which has the British open championship as its principal object, is well under way. Following the trail of Macdonald Smith, who went "home" some time ago, Horton Smith, Tony Manero and Joe Turnesa sailed yesterday, and William I. Hunter is due to leave today, Johnny Farrell and Gene Sarazen, both former open champions, will sail for England May 13 to play in the British open. They do not expect to play in any other tournaments abroad.

THREE PLAYERS INELIGIBLE

CHICAGO, April 30 (AP)—Joseph Genewich, star New York Giant pitcher, and Johnny Gooch, veteran catcher for the Cincinnati Reds, today were placed on the ineligible list by Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis for failing to report for duty 10 days after the opening of the season. Alfred Weston of the Boston Braves also was ruled ineligible.

COUGARS HOPE FOR BIG SEASON

Coach Bailey Relies on Hitting to Win Coast Baseball Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash., April 30—After a lean season a year ago, State College of Washington is expected to come back strong in the championship baseball race of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference. The 1930 campaign saw the Cougars finish in third place among the five teams, the lowest ranking in several years. With nine lettermen back and a good supply of "rookie" material to pick from, Washington State is building a strong team that should be a title contender.

Arthur B. Bailey, former Texas A. & M. athlete, is now in his fifth year as head coach of the Cougar diamond destinies. His first season ended in a Conference pennant for Washington State while the next two years the Pullman team placed second. Five Conference championships and five second places have been the success of Washington State during the last 14 years.

Six weeks of conditioning has put the Cougars in shape for the campaign ahead. The first month was spent in the field house but the players have been outdoors for the past two weeks. In an eight-game practice series with Whitman College of Walla Walla, Washington State showed great potentialities by winning five of the contests. Progress during the last few days has been rapid and the team is now showing the strength necessary for intercollegiate success.

Relies on Hitting

Hitting is the factor Coach Bailey relies upon to carry his team through, and it is this department that has had so much to do with the fortune of W. S. C. teams in the past. With a generous portion of big, strong boys, several of them from last fall's Pacific coast championship football eleven, included in the line-up, Washington State will again be dangerous in hitting.

Loss of three outfield veterans was the greatest setback to this year's team. E. E. Mitchell '30 and H. A. Damon '30 both completed their allotted three years of competition, while M. A. Lundberg '31 failed to return to college for his final season of play. In the infield, only A. M. Buckley '30 is missing. Kermit Worden '30, pitcher, and R. O. Dixon '32, catcher, are the only other lettermen from last year who are not available.

Unexpected strength in the pitching department was uncovered during the practice games. Coach Bailey has seven capable of intercollegiate duty. Heading the list are three lettermen, H. C. Nelson '31, O. H. Jones '31 and K. H. Norby '32. Nelson is a left-hander and the other two right-handers. C. W. Prischeet '32 is a reserve from last year with a promising future. S. N. Fiscus '33 and M. G. Estill '32 are newcomers who are showing ability. A. Glenn Edwards '32, 245-pound all-American football tackle, turned his attention to pitching this year and is a likely regular. He pitched a 2-to-1 victory against Whitman.

Veteran Catchers

Two third-year catchers are slated for the backstop duty. L. G. Hull '31, and F. W. Mitchell '31, are both seasoned players.

In the infield, C. A. Ellingsen '31, at first base; Melvin Lee '31, at second base, and A. J. McLarney '32, at shortstop, are present from last year's team. F. R. Olmo '32, is the leading candidate for third base with R. O. Beard '33, a close competitor. J. A. Cooney '31, has been alternating with Lee at second base in the games thus far.

The only experienced man in the outfield is M. R. Koster '31, who is playing his final year. Claud Holsten '32, star basketball player, and M. B. Dahlen '33, football quarterback, have won first call on the two vacant positions. A. D. Larson '32, is a capable alternate.

Other members of the varsity squad are: Pitchers—R. E. Griswold '32; T. R. Stiger '32, W. N. Goodwin '31, V. I. Kovack '31, G. M. Sander '33; catchers—W. J. Flynn '32, O. F. Schnellhardt '33, J. F. Euband '32; infielders—R. F. Canfield '32, W. J. Mustell '33; outfielders—H. D. Johnson '31, E. G. Cook '33, and H. K. McLaughlin '31.

Fielding Needs Smoothing

McLarney, Ellingsen, Holsten and Lee have shown ability with the bat that marks them as formidable in any kind of competition. The fielding of the club is approaching the needed smoothness, but base running is not up to standard yet.

The University of Washington Conference winners the last two years, withdrew from competition this year because of a scheduled baseball trip to Japan, but recently reentered the league when the tour was canceled. Five schools are competing in the northern division race. The University of Oregon, Oregon State College, and the University of Idaho participate, in addition to Washington and Washington State. Each institution plays a four-game series with every other member of the Conference, and the title is decided on a final percentage basis.

The Conference schedule for Washington State opens May 1 and 2, when the Cougars invade Seattle for two games with the University of Washington. The team continues on the northwest road trip to meet the University of Oregon at Eugene, May 4 and 5 and Oregon State at Corvallis, May 6 and 7. Idaho is met May 11 at Moscow after which Washington State settles down to a home schedule with the other division members. The games: May 12, Idaho; May 18 and 19, Oregon State; May 20 and 21, University of Oregon; May 23, Idaho; May 29 and 30, Washington. Idaho is played again at Moscow, May 25.

A new baseball field is being constructed and it is hoped that it will be ready in time for some of the games this spring. Freshman baseball has been reorganized this year following disbandment last season. J. B. Friel, Washington State '23, varsity basketball coach, will tutor the yearlings.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 13

BURLEIGH A. GRIMES

St. Louis Cardinals, National League

First played professional baseball with the Ottumwa club of the Central Association in 1913. Born in Clear Lake, Wis., Aug. 18, 1893. A right-handed batter and thrower. Five feet 10in. in height, weighs about 178 pounds, and is a pitcher. Is one of the four remaining spit-ball pitchers in major-league baseball. His record:

	Games	Won	Lost
1913—Ottumwa, Central Association	9	6	2
*1913—Detroit, American League	..	..	..
1913—Chattanooga, Southern Association	17	6	7
1914—Chattanooga and Birmingham, South. Association	4	0	2
1914—Richmond, Virginia League	39	23	13
1915—Birmingham, Southern Association	41	17	13
1916—Birmingham, Southern Association	40	20	11
1916—Pittsburgh, National League	6	2	3
1917—Pittsburgh, National League	37	3	16
1918—Brooklyn, National League	40	19	9
1919—Brooklyn, National League	35	10	11
†1920—Brooklyn, National League	40	23	11
1921—Brooklyn, National League	37	22	13
1922—Brooklyn, National League	35	17	14
1923—Brooklyn, National League	39	21	18
1924—Brooklyn, National League	38	22	13
1925—Brooklyn, National League	33	13	19
1926—Brooklyn, National League	30	12	13
1927—New York, National League	39	19	8
1928—Pittsburgh, National League	48	25	14
1929—Pittsburgh, National League	33	17	7
‡1930—Boston and St. Louis, National League	33	16	11

*Signed with Detroit and was turned over to Chattanooga. †Led league in games won and lost. ‡Played 11 games with Boston, 22 with St. Louis.

Nova Scotia Five Dominion Winners

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALIFAX, N. S.—For eight years the Maritime Provinces have been striving for a Dominion men's basketball title. Each spring it has remained with New Brunswick to enter the Dominion cage crusade in competition with upper Canada or western Canada fives. Yet, the first to accomplish a Canadian national triumph has proved to be a Nova Scotian aggregation—this being the first year that Province has produced a titular aspirant qualified to enter the national playdowns.

Halifax, represented by the Wanderers A. A. C., was the successful city, the Red quintet capturing the intermediate basketball crown. The two-game series was played here, Montreal's Trinity Excelsiors, proud champions of upper Canada, being Wanderers' victims. A great 39-to-19 first-night victory proved the deciding factor. The Haligonians outclassed their Quebec rivals in the initial encounter and, though beaten the second night, 32 to 30, won the round on amassed score by 18 points. The aggregate tally was 69 to 51.

Feature performance for the series was divided between the expert guarding of Captain James Fahie, hero of the Haligonian initial fixture win, and the spirited battle displayed by the vanquished visitors in the second match.

R. Grant, tall Red center, led his team in the titular series, scoring 23 points in all to lead all point makers by the two games. For the losing quintet the scoring proclivities of James Ross, Montreal pivot, were outstanding. He registered 19 points in all.

Wanderers reached the final round by first winning the local city league, eliminating all Bluenose provincial winners to advance into the Maritime final, then defeating Moncton Pawnees in a doubleheader here with plenty to spare. Pawnees were New Brunswick champions by virtue of winning their city league and routing in turn Marysville, N. B., and Saint John Trojan intermediates.

The Excelsiors had a still stiffer task to win through to the championship final. Closer competition in their native city groomed them for the pending titular playdowns.

Ottawa Diamonds made it an easy trail in the Ottawa-Quebec series, Trin

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System, "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KGH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"T": coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, MAY 1

Rhythmic Music

George Lyons, singing harpist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (Nestle—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 8.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Larry Abbott's Saxophone Sextet; Harry Reser's Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Chinese fox-trot medley, and specialty, "There Goes a Horse," in popular group. 9.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees's (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Talkie theme songs, musical comedy numbers and popular ballad review. 10.

Countess Olga Albani, soprano; Men About Town Quartet; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra (Eastman—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Romberg operetta, Rodgers musical comedy music, popular ballads. 10.

Gail Taylor, soprano, male quartet and orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9:30.

Hon. Alfred E. Smith, guest speaker; Weber and Fields; stage and screen types; orchestra (RKO—WEAF—T). Special program from the tower of the Empire State Building in New York City, highest man-made structure. 10:30.

Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Half hour. 11.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain to WDAY, Fargo). 11.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS to KLZ, Denver). From Chicago. 11:30.

Bert Lown and his orchestra (CBS—T). And you know him by the sweet trombone strains of "Bye Bye Blues." 12.

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes Family (WEAF—T). Featuring the orchestra under the direction of Yahsa Bunchuk in hour program. 7.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Operetta and musical comedy mention, popular classics, and "hits" of the day. Listen especially for the Debussy ballad "Girl With the Faxen Hair," played on the alto flute. 8.

Harriet Lee, contralto; baritone soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Dramatic continuity tying up a review of popular ballads. 8:30.

Soloists; mixed chorus; Josef Koestner's Orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). Group of popular favorites, leading off with "In a Monastery Garden." 9:30.

"Gilbert and Sullivan Gems" (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Soloists, mixed sextet and orchestra under the direction of Harold Sanford. 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (Goodrich—WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

Premiere of "Red Goose Adventures" (CBS—T). Narrator called "Grandpa," an old plainsman and Indian fighter, begins weekly a story of adventure in the early west to his two grandchildren. "Helen" and "Jimmie." Story then fades into drama. 7:30.

"Saki Get Rich" (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). Misadventures of a Japanese in America. 9:45.

"The March of Time" (Time—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). The news of the week. 10:30.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Soloist and Orchestra

Eddy Brown, violinist; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). Movement of Mendelssohn concerto, a Chopin nocturne, and "The Goblin's Dance," by soloist; Beethoven's "First Symphony" music and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Tsar Sultan," orchestral features. 9.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Forty-five minute dinner music program. 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). The Lake of Swans (Tchaikovsky), L'Heure Exquise (Hahn); Wedding of the Rose (Jessel); Village Swallows (Strauss). 11.

Recitals

Ray Atwell, monologist; soloist; orchestra (Tide Water—CBS to WJAS, Pittsburgh). 6:30.

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7:15.

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 12:30 a. m.

"Piano Pictures" (NBC—KGO). Classical half hour on two pianos. 10:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Weekly musical review by Pierre Key. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. New series for middle West at 10:15. C. S. T.

"Adult Education for the South" (CBS—Dixie Network). Daniel C. Roper, educator, speaking from Washington. 8:15.

Characteristic Music

"The Brazilian Nightingale" (WJZ Chain). Abigail Parecis, soprano, accompanied by guitar, and tango orchestra. 7:45.

Daytime Programs

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). 9 a. m.

Morning Moods (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Orchestral. 9 a. m.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 10:15 a. m.

Special review concert of the Music Appreciation Hour (WEAF, WJZ Chains to KSL, Salt Lake City). Containing a number of symphonic excerpts worked into choral form for listeners to join in. 11 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO) String trio. 12 noon.

Dedication of new Empire State Building (WEAF Chain). Principal address by the Hon. Alfred E. Smith, 86 floors above Fifth Avenue, directly below the mooring tower for dirigibles 12:45.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 1.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). 1:45.

Adele Vasa, soprano; Theo Karle, tenor (CBS to WREC, Memphis). Columbia Artists Recital. 2:30.

"The Law as a Career" (CBS to WREC, Memphis). James W. Gerard, well-known attorney, former Ambassador to Germany under Wilson, in the American School of the Air. 2:30

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 3:15.

"Modern Gardening Tendencies" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Chesla Sherlock, managing editor of the Ladies' Home Journal. 3:15.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Orchestral. 3:30.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "The School for Scandal" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production. 4.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS to KLZ, Denver). 4.

Light Opera Gems (CBS—T). Review of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience," by soloists, mixed chorus and orchestra. 5.

The Pilgrims, mixed sextet (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). Sixteenth and seventeenth century music. 5.

Interior decorating (Moore—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio). Talk. 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants."
5:15 Talk, Mrs. Robert Amory.
5:25 Organ Interlude.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Nobles' Round Table of the Air.
6:30 Announcement; news.
6:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:50 NBC, "Conditions in Eastern Europe," Albert Ottinger.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:30 Hildreth's Velveteers; vocal.
7:45 Jester's Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Helen Rowland, contralto; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Birthday Party: "Oliver Cromwell"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Cheramy Perfume Program.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; announcement; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Concert program.
5:15 Jolly John's Birthday Club.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
6:15 CBS, Gordon Kibbler's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 Grace M. Donohue, contralto.
7:30 Bill Bigley's Country Club Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Tonart Singers.
8:30 "Chemistry of Milk."
8:45 Dixie Jubilee Quartet.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital; Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
10:00 Wrestling.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: Nell Roy; Four Aalbu Sisters; Adele Kendler; Dick Robertson, Joey Ray; orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour; concert orchestra, direction Walter Damrosch; special review concert.
12:01 p. m.—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Dedication of new Empire State Building.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Same as WEEI.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Service of King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Copley-Plaza luncheon music.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Concert Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Recordings; shopping news.
2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN ACT ISSUE PROTESTED

REGINA, Sask., April 29 (AP)—A. J. Macauley, president of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, said yesterday an appeal would be taken against decision of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeals holding invalid the Saskatchewan Grain Marketing Act.

He declared the appeal would be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada and, if necessary, to the Privy Council.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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California manufacturer desires state distributors to appoint agents for RAMSAY AUTOMATIC DOOR SEAL; must have organization ability and financial stability; full details on request. Address Factory Distributors, RAMSAY MFG. CO., 1411 The Alameda, San Jose, California.

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HARRIS TWEED — High class handwoven sports material and aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear direct from makers: suit lengths by mail, postage paid; samples free. JAMES ST. TWEED DEPOT, 326 Stornoway, Scotland.

MISCELLANEOUS

12 Women's Handkerchiefs, $1.50

Imported, pure Irish linen; white; sheer; 1-18 in. hem; one style only; suitable for gifts; money refunded if dissatisfied.

GIFT SHOP, BOX 95, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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RETIRE on 20 acres of Valencia oranges in Orange County. There is a pretty little Spanish bungalow waiting for you and the crops will pay a nice income. RAY GOODCELL, 601 N. Main St., Santa Ana, Calif.

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OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, discarded jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1813, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

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BACK BAY AND ALLSTON—1 room $30, 2 rooms $35, 3 rooms $45, 4, 5 and 6 rooms $40-$65; refrigeration. ACE REALTY COMPANY, 514A Audubon Road, Boston. Circle 7769.

BOSTON, Huntington Avenue, near Art Museum —4 rooms, reception hall; ideal in every way; very reasonable. Kenmore 6621.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE in this bright, sunny suite of 7 rooms, 2 baths, in quiet, refined neighborhood. ALSO an unusual suite of 5 rooms—worth investigating. NAUMAN & CRAWFORD, Asp. 4190, 1318 Beacon St., Brookline.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3 rooms, bath, lovely kitchen, Frigidaire; $60, garage $10. MONTGOMERY, 3310 Avenue J, near Flatbush Ave. Midwood 8-7621-W.

5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 "Little Theater of Heart's Desire."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Century Bluejackets.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor; Lou Raderman, violinist.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Concert Orchestra; Anna Case, soprano.
10:00 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:15 Rumrill and Matthews, piano duo.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
11:00 Louie's Hungry Five.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:25 Show Tunes; orchestra.
5:30 Dancing Furriers.
5:45 CBS, Jean Beaudine.
6:00 Benny Light and Mark Cook.
6:15 Uncle Joe's Curio Shop.
6:30 Western Roundup; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Howard Lanin's Orchestra.
7:30 Big Yank Program.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo"; sketch.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Ben Bernie and his orchestra; recorded program.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Hamilton Players; "Midnight Alarm."
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al, comedy vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15, CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Lutheran Hour.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders": "Men Who Have Made America," Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 CBS, Harriet Lee, contralto; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital; Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
11:30 Coconut Grove Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Mme. Alberti, soprano.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Weather; evening musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; WHDH Ensemble; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:45 Radio Travel Club.
6:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, Argentine tenor.
6:15 CBS, Gordon Kibbler's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 Grace M. Donohue, contralto.
7:30 Bill Bigley's Country Club Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Tonart Singers.
8:30 "Chemistry of Milk."
8:45 Dixie Jubilee Quartet.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital; Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
10:00 Wrestling.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: Nell Roy; Four Aalbu Sisters; Adele Kendler; Dick Robertson, Joey Ray; orchestra.

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(Continued)

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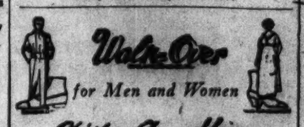

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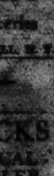
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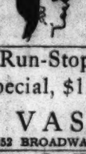
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Tree Swallow

A MALE tree swallow is blue-green across its back, with a glossy gleam that covers the upper part of the wings, which are almost black at the tips; the throat and breast are white. The female is of duller blue, with an ashy-gray breast. The young show little blue, but are of a brown tone above and pale beneath. Their wings are shorter than are those of older birds whose wing-points extend beyond the tip of the tail, which is but slightly forked. These birds measure about six inches in length, with the females somewhat smaller.

In the northern part of the United States, through Canada to Labrador and Alaska these swallows are usual summer residents, returning south when insects become scarce or inactive with the cold. They gather food upon the wing and young birds are taught to take it from the parents' beaks when in the air while yet unable to catch it for themselves. They all keep up an incessant twittering but do not actually sing.

In the East large flocks gather on bare branches of trees and along telegraph wires during August as they drill the young birds in flock formation, until some fine morning they start off together and wing their way to marshes and swamps along the coast. Later they finally rise high in air and follow the coast line to the warmer parts of the United States, some of them reaching Central America, where they molt and come back next spring with a new outfit.

A Word a Day

Buncombe

Pronounced as though spelled bun'-kum; first u as in up, n nasalized as in ink, second u as in circus.

This word, while it has not shaken itself entirely free of the bonds of slangdom, is in wide current use, especially among well-informed political writers. It is applied to speech making for the gratification of constituents, anything said or done for the sake of show or applause. Here, briefly, is its history:

During the Sixteenth Congress the "Missouri Question" was a great issue. As the fiery debate drew to a close, and several congressmen were demanding a vote, one of the members, a naive old mountaineer from North Carolina, arose and announced he was going to "make a speech for Buncombe" (a county in his district). A number of excited lawmakers gathered around him and begged him to desist for the time being, but he persisted, declaring that the people of his district expected it.

The county name has clung to such political displays, although it has been only natural to see it begin to develop into "bunkum."

Example: "The bonus legislation was regarded by many as thinly disguised buncombe."

Notes and Queries

Britain (Mrs. W. H. E.)—The derivation of this name is probably from the Phenician *Barstanic*, "country of tin," contracted into *B'rtain*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Fortunately for the modern housewife, none of the buttons she pushes ever have to be sewed on.

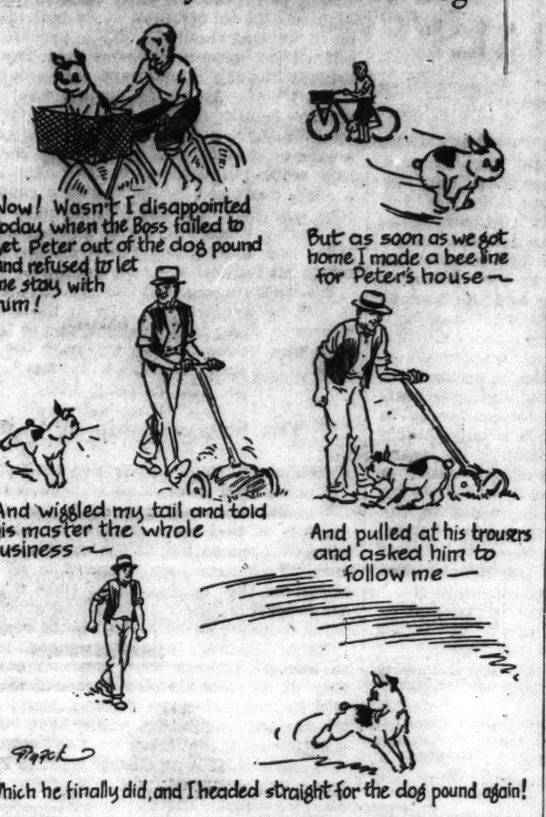
Life: The inventor of a new riveting machine claims it is noiseless. We hope he turns his talents next to peanut brittle and celery.

Humorist: Some plants, we are told, derive benefit from the use of artificial light. The electric light plant is one of them.

A Quotation for Today

HE THAT will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot reason is a fool; he that dares not reason is a slave.—SIR WILLIAM DRUMMOND.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


Wow! Wasn't I disappointed today when the Boss failed to get Peter out of the dog pound and refused to let me stay with him!
And wiggled my tail and told his master the whole business ~
Which he finally did, and I headed straight for the dog pound again!
But as soon as we got home I made a bee line for Peter's house ~
And pulled at his trousers and asked him to follow me ~

Odds and Ends

Telephones

Italy has 0.8 telephones per 100 inhabitants, France, 2.3, Great Britain, 3.8, Germany, 4.6, and the United States, 16.3.

Salmon Industry

The first salmon pack on the Columbia River in Oregon in 1866 consisted of 4000 cases, valued at $64,000, while last year's pack of 429,505 cases was valued at $5,658,177.

Throneless Kings

There are now seven deposed monarchs in Europe, including Manuel of Portugal, William of Germany, Zita of Austria, Ferdinand of Bulgaria, George of Greece, Alfonso of Spain, and Prince William of Wied, former ruler of Albania.

Be Kind to Motorists

Instead of prosecuting motorists who park in unauthorized places, the authorities of Leipzig, Ger., send a letter calling attention to the error, accompanied by a map showing parking zones.

Air Transportation Center

There are now 80 airplanes carrying mail, express and passengers arriving or departing at Chicago's airport every 24 hours.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Acquaintance: "Help! What are you playing at?"

Animal Dealer "Can't help it. Got to take 'em for a walk—the wife's spring-cleaning the cages."

Reassurance

"Waiter," asked the patron in a city restaurant, "is it necessary to have that wretched cat prowling about here among the tables?"

"Well, it's like this 'ere, sir," replied the waiter; "when there's rabbit stew on the menu, the guv'nor thinks it adds to the enjoyment of the meal if our cat is well in evidence, so to speak, sir."—*Christian Advocate.*

His Error

"Say, what's wrong with these scrambled eggs? They taste like they've got ground glass in them!"

"Don't be silly. I guess I know how to make scrambled eggs. You're tasting the shells!".

No Time for Crops

"How was it you never got your hay hauled in?"

"Well, when I wasn't tending the roadside stand or running the tea room, my wife was in town and I had to tend the gift shoppe."

'Recording Righteousness'

Perth, W. Aust.

AFTER a nine-months tour of Western Australia, the Rev. P. E. Shepherd, in writing to the Western Australian, describes the "Smith Family" of Sydney, N. S. W., which consists of a large number of business and professional men who, like Perth's "Ugly Men," take incapacitated soldiers, children or elderly people for outings, brighten the Christmas season with gifts and sweets for hospital children, and whose beneficent labors have become so abundant that they now have to employ a full-time secretary.

Mr. Shepherd also says that "on a Sunday not long ago a lady and gentleman drove into Pyrmont, a suburb of Sydney, with a large sedan car full of very choice flowers, done up in bunches, with pretty cards of greeting attached; they knocked at the doors of the poorest looking homes, handed the glad bouquets to many weary-hearted mothers with 'We should like to share with you some of our pleasures.'

"They were soon surrounded by a curious crowd of women and children who wanted to know who they were and whence they came. 'That is our secret,' they smilingly said, and the following Sunday they did the same service in the suburb of Redfern. Many with grateful hearts and tear-dimmed eyes watched them start for home again.

"Why, the most saintly and practical people I have met in 40 years of Christian work I have met in the slums of Sydney and Melbourne—people who could well afford to live in a 'tony' suburb but who stay close beside their Sunday school or girls' or boys' clubs, etc., for the good they can do.

"Now I quite believe the same things can be said for any one of our Australian cities, but what is flashed over the wires or over the air is usually some gruesome crime or dreadful calamity, and the columns of our dailies are largely filled with the sordid side of life and the reader feels that such a city is a good place to keep away from. Could we not begin a campaign of 'Recording of Righteousness' in the columns of contemporaries? I believe it would do very much toward making us really one people and probably lessen the desire for secession."

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 27
Winner:
HARMON A. CURTIS, West Newton, Mass.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Attempt	3	Do	2
2.	Uncommon	3	Odd	3
3.	Humane	4	Kind	4
4.	Measure	4	Ell-L	1
5.	Substantiate	5	Try	3
6.	Decrease	4	Go	2
7.	Cheerful	3	Gay	3
8.	Venture	3	Go	2
9.	Transparent	4	Open	4
10.	Interrupt	4	End	3
11.	Watch	3	See-C	1
12.	Salutary	4	Safe	4
13.	Gentle	4	Low	3
14.	Yield	4	Pay	3
15.	Stipulate	5	Say	3
16.	Yield	4	Pay	3
17.	Branch	3	Tee-T	1
18.	Equanimity	5	Calm	4
		68		49

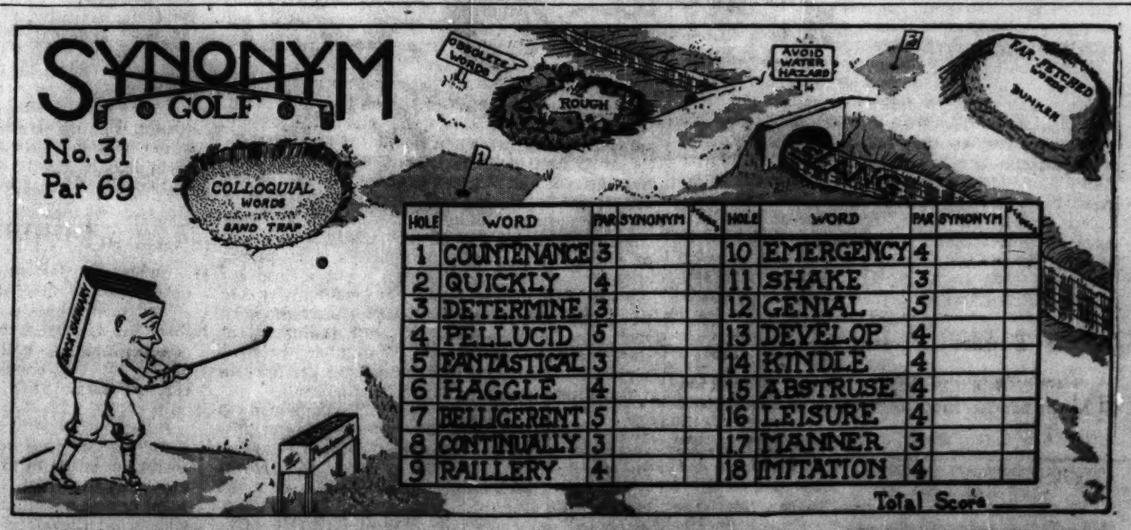
"Dick Shunary" again salutes the West Newton expert. Now, to clear up a few doubtful holes: Hole 1, compare (in Webster's New International) Attempt n. 1 and Do n. 2; hole 4, see (ibid.) Measure n. 4 and Ell n.; hole 6, see (ibid.) Go v.t. 6; hole 8, compare (ibid.) Venture v.t. 1 and Go v.t. 3; hole 13, compare (ibid.) Gentle a. 7 and Low a. 5; hole 16, see (ibid.) Yield v.t. 2; hole 17, compare (ibid.) Tee n. a. and Branch n. 3 (also note caption for illustration No. 4); hole 18, see (ibid.) Calm n.

There were, of course, lower scores; but a 43, for instance, from Memphis had swelled to 52 before "Dick" had finished with the substitute words. A tying 49 from Westfield, N. J., was boosted up a notch because of "lax" (too far-fetched) on hole 3.

Here let "Dick" throw his hat high into the air and applaud the synonym golfers who are jotting down their authority on doubtful holes. An extra cheer goes to H. E. C. of Seattle, whose score was a model of clarity. (Too bad it was 50!)

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 31
Par 69



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM
1	COUNTENANCE	3		10	EMERGENCY	4	
2	QUICKLY	4		11	SHAKE	3	
3	DETERMINE	3		12	GENIAL	5	
4	PELLUCID	5		13	DEVELOP	4	
5	FANTASTICAL	3		14	KINDLE	4	
6	HAGGLE	4		15	ABSTRUSE	4	
7	BELLIGERENT	5		16	LEISURE	4	
8	CONTINUALLY	3		17	MANNER	3	
9	RAILLERY	4		18	IMITATION	4	

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, CHOP is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but HEW is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Why Kill the Goose?

CAN business recovery be promoted by cutting wages? Germany and Italy have given a sanguine yes as their answer. Britain has been less confidently affirmative. So far the United States has replied with a forthright no. But recently there have been powerful forces moving to change that answer. The question has been brought to critical issue by the continuing reduction in commodity prices and the lowered earnings of business. This week it has been thrown as a challenge into the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

That organization, representing approximately 1,000,000 leaders of America's big and little businesses, is naturally looked to for leadership in the rehabilitation of business. It is undoubtedly the most powerful body in the country for organizing opinion. What it will do on the matter of wages is of greatest importance. Senator Couzens has urged the chamber to go on record against wage cuts. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, has eloquently placed before it the Hoover Administration's insistence on the value, indeed the necessity, of maintaining wages.

Denying that forces beyond control are making it impossible to avoid some trimming of the pay envelope, Mr. Lamont pointed out that:

> The most prosperous periods of our industrial history have been those coincident with high wages and shorter hours.

This argument is certainly one which deserves consideration, for industry has shown that cheap production and high wages can go together. It has done this by economies of management and widespread use of machinery.

Indeed, machine production has advanced so far that labor costs are proportionately a small item in many plants. Certainly in such businesses lower wages would help very little to bring down costs of production. In other industries they still constitute a large factor. But such trades are the very ones which need most to modernize themselves and to explore other possible savings.

Except where there are strong unions, it is easier to start economizing on wages than on any of the other costs of production. And today the army of unemployed has glutted the labor market. However, the largest American employers at least have for the most part loyally kept the "gentlemen's agreement" engineered by President Hoover a year and a half ago, by which they promised to hold up wage levels in return for Labor's pledge to refrain from strikes. But today the temptation for individual employers to reduce wages has become extreme.

If that action could be looked at from another angle and collectively as a move to slice into the buying power which industry must depend upon to absorb its products, the temptation might appear less severe. Every employer who cuts wages today is cutting down the market for other employers and indirectly for himself.

Prominent bankers have taken the lead in the recent talk of the necessity for reducing wages. Their belief is that with Capital having to accept reduced wages (dividends), and prices being generally brought to a lower level, Labor must also accept a cut. It is a well-reasoned argument. But there are reasons on the other side.

At the meeting of the Academy of Political Science the other day, Dr. Leo Wolman of the National Bureau of Economic Research declared that per capita output of labor in all manufacturing industries increased more than 17 per cent between 1923 and 1929, while hourly earnings rose only 5 per cent in the same period.

Such figures would help to explain much of America's so-called overproduction. Machines have been doing an increasingly large share of the work, and machines do not draw wages and do not buy groceries and radios. Mr. Lamont said that higher wages and shorter hours must be expected. And certainly some method of insuring to Labor the power to consume the goods it produces is indicated if the economic machine is to be kept in proper adjustment.

It is thus not only fairness to Labor but the necessity to maintain buying power which should restrain any effort to make wages bear the first and greatest burden when industry seeks to economize. The bankers may not be so quick to favor a reduction of rents or of interest. But both those factors should bear at least an equal cut if there must be a cut. And before there is a cut every effort should be made to economize by still greater improvement of production methods. It is by vigorous support of such a program for business that the Chamber of Commerce can justify the trust which is placed in its leadership.

Toward Genuine Charity

NATIONS like individuals need at this period to ponder those salty lines of an ancient writer:

> The noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity; and the best alms are to show and enable a man to dispense with alms.

Winter has come and gone in the Northern Hemisphere. Widespread unemployment in Europe and the United States has necessitated relief programs of national scope. In 100 major American cities, family relief is reported to have increased 89 per cent last year, with total expenditure of more than $40,000,000. It is cause for gratitude that so much has been done to prevent want while the world is seeking to readjust its economic balance. As winter came on, labor groups and the press forecast unprecedented suffering unless industrial conditions improved. The nations rallied, seeking first to make a job available for as many as possible, and secondly to provide relief for the unemployed and their families. In the United States alone the magnitude of relief activities may be gauged by the $10,000,000 Red Cross fund, the $67,000,000 made available for loans to farmers, the $2,200,000 spent in New York City each month through the Emergency Relief Committee, and similar expenditures in other cities.

Relief is always better than neglect. It is never equal to cure. The United States in particular must be alert to withstand the softening influence of the bread line and other relief measures. These are temporary expedients that never should be necessary. When economic and social adjustments are attained, every individual capable of working should be able to provide for himself without accepting outside help. The effort to achieve this end should never be lessened.

Many more winters are coming. Everyone with normal feeling for his fellows' welfare stands ready to share his abundance so long as there is a valid need and reason for so doing. Higher than this noble purpose, however, stands the terse wisdom expressed by the reasoner quoted above who saw that the world needs most of all to express its charity in social and economic attitudes and institutions which enable a man to retain his full self-reliance and morale.

It is encouraging that this true view of charity is making headway, as seen in the multiplying efforts to shape the industrial age so that every man who wishes to work will have the opportunity and all may "dispense with alms."

The Statesmanship of Visiting

THE recent outcry in France against the proposed visit of German statesmen to London makes one wonder whether the new diplomacy is as well understood as it should be. Its newness consists not in the meetings of statesmen, which have been frequent in all ages, but rather in the acceptance of such meetings as are helpful to the countries concerned without being harmful to the countries not concerned.

Before the war, visits of prominent personages to foreign capitals were common enough, but they were nearly always regarded as mischievous. If a British statesman went to Berlin there was the keenest speculation, and diplomatic intrigues were woven. If the Kaiser went to London, France was alarmed. If King George went to Paris, Germany was perturbed; and if M. Poincaré went to St. Petersburg, Europe trembled. Anyone who remembers this atmosphere will realize how greatly improved has become the European situation.

The newness, then, is not in the meetings themselves—though these meetings have greatly increased owing to the establishment of a common center at Geneva—but in the fact that agreement has been reached not to attribute to them sinister significance and secret conspiracy. There is a sort of tacit understanding among statesmen; they are not to suspect each other, they are rather to encourage each other's conversations. Now if this convention of supposing that meetings are not intended to be hostile to a third party is no longer to be respected, the whole advantage which has been found in the easy intercourse of post-war days will vanish.

No longer will two men be able to sit in a corner at Geneva, or lunch together in an inn at Locarno, without arousing criticisms and misgivings! Surely France, which has particularly practiced the method of private meetings of statesmen, is not going to revive the worst feature of the old diplomacy, namely, its mistrust of the meetings of statesmen. It would be hard to count the number of times British Ministers have stayed in Paris to consult French Ministers; and these visits have always been looked upon as extremely valuable. The visit of German Ministers to London may be no less valuable.

Speaking of White Elephants

PRINCE SVASTI, accompanying King Prajadhipok of Siam on the latter's visit to the United States, has shattered not merely a fond illusion but a favorite figure of speech by his declaration shortly after landing on American soil that white elephants are not white. According to one account, he actually dubbed these sacred beasts as piebald—yes, just piebald.

Who could make a metaphor of a piebald elephant? Perhaps he has been misquoted; maybe the black and white are not kept separate but are mixed to a uniform shade of gray. Does not the ancient saw which tells how the "ten sons of Me-aknatak went from Inculo to Pinculo to marry the ten daughters of Straglio" end up with "two gray elephants and my lady's lap-dog"? Let it be "gray" elephants henceforward which denote "useless incumbrances."

"Gray" elephants of the metaphorical as well as the four-legged kind are to be found in Siam. It is recorded, for instance, that one of the present monarch's forbears when he visited the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855 purchased with huge delight and at great expense the most costly article exhibited—a small aluminum trinket for his watch chain. Though somewhat less unwieldy than the average wh— gray elephant, the march of events has certainly turned this treasure not only into a useless incumbrance but a valueless one as well. But in those days, aluminum had not come into its own. Though the commonest metal on earth, it was rarer than radium is today. It was more elusive than any live gray elephant. Now it has been tamed to perform an astonishing number of tricks for mankind.

Exactly the reverse experience happened in Russia. That country is and was the largest producer of platinum. But for a number of years the platinum was regarded as one of the grayest of elephantine incumbrances. It was as much despised as aluminum was prized. The Russians tried to ship their platinum to Spain to make counterfeit "gold" doubloons by coating it with a thin veneer of the (then) far more precious yellow metal. Next, they tried to use it at home for coining rubles, but soon gave this up, too. They even made stovepipes of it, but nobody wanted them. The Tsar, too, looked on his platinum tea-service as a white (alias gray) elephant. Suddenly the situation changed. Platinum was a gray (alias white) elephant no longer. It was not even piebald. It became one of the world's most valuable metals.

So one comes back once more to Prince Svasti of Siam. Does he realize that in shattering the legend of the white elephant he has delivered a serious blow at American baseball? Will the Philadelphia Athletics have to discard their famous badge? Has the change of hue been responsible for the facile descent of the world's champions to a lower level in the American League? If so, perhaps the Siamese monarch will see his way to doing something about it.

A Street Crier's Sound Test

BESIDES song birds, showers and flowers, springtime's many harbingers include the new intonations detectable in street cries. As heralds of the season they seem almost as dependable as the primrose and the bluebird. On hot summer days the weary vendors drawl out plaintive monotones; in winter the shouts seem shrill and less harmonious; but in spring the cries which once were mere street noises resound in musical tones.

Down the street of a city in the Old South a Negro woman ambles with basket in hand as she calls, "Bla-ack ber-ries! black be'ies!" The repeated words are pronounced more hurriedly, as if for emphasis. She has brought the luscious fruit from brier patches, miles away. A melodious call is her only advertisement, but to buyers it means a sure sign of spring.

More matter-of-fact is the banana vendor, whose work lasts the year around. Yet, in spring one seems to detect a new note in his, "'e-e-h ba-na, ba-na, h-e-re ba-na-a-o-e-s! Ripe ba-na-n-o-es!" His voice rises in an ever-swelling crescendo, unmistakable to the housewives along his route. And his call furnishes an interesting contrast to the shrill, liquid, piccolo-like "too-dle-dee-a-a!" of the scissors grinder.

There is no adequate way to imitate these and other street cries on paper. One hesitates to propose a test by motion picture sound recorders to prove the seasonal variations of their tones. But street cries in spring are worth recording. The entertaining calls that can be collected in a few cities would make a talkie-reel worth hearing.

From Hack Writer to Classic Author

DANIEL DEFOE, whose two-hundredth anniversary is being widely celebrated, is one of those authors whose careers remind us that we should not despise best-sellers, nor look with too much contempt on the activities of the hack-writer, the penny-a-liner, the free-lance of the literary world. For the works of these, or some of them, become classics of literature.

Defoe is known in literary history as the author of "Robinson Crusoe"; in political history as the author of the satirical essay, "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters." The first made him one of the most famous authors in history; the second caused him to be pilloried, and imprisoned in Newgate. Still, they were only incidents in a life-history which included adventure into journalism, pamphleteering, soldiering, commerce, manufacturing, travel and political secret service.

Nor was the scope of Defoe's writing less diversified. It included, besides a profusion of political pamphlets, works on history, military affairs, economics, banking, biography, topography, religion, biography and fiction.

On all, Defoe wrote primarily as a journalist. Even his masterpiece is a journalistic product. He either talked with or heard the story of Alexander Selkirk, who had been shipwrecked on the island of Juan Fernandez. The journalist in Defoe at once recognized good copy in the story. He was nearly sixty when he published the first volume of "Robinson Crusoe," which immediately became a best-seller. Like a good journalist, Defoe did not delay in capitalizing his success. He followed it within a year by two more volumes of Crusoe's adventures—now little known—and for the next five years cultivated assiduously this new field of fiction. His best-seller has become a literary classic, and its author's name as familiar as Homer's or Scott's.

Defoe probably thought little of style. He understood very well the tastes of the middle class. He was out to give them what they wanted. He did it, in astonishing bulk. His narration is simple and direct, readily comprehended, free of embellishment, yet sufficiently reflective to appeal to more than the desire for a "story."

It is improbable too that Defoe ever imagined that "Robinson Crusoe" was superior to his other work, or would live longer. He himself preferred to be known as the author of "The True-born Englishman," a versified satire on the enemies of King William III.

He was amazingly prolific. The fullest set of his collected works (at Oxford) is in twenty volumes. There are at least 375 titles which are regarded as authentically attributed to him, but much of his work was unsigned, and the total may easily run to 500 or more. One of these alone made his fame.

Are we to infer that in order to become a classic author it is necessary only to write enough? It would be a comforting conclusion. At all events, perhaps it is wise to be very polite to journalists and authors of best-sellers.

Editorial Notes

In Los Angeles, so many school children have never seen a cow that nearly every day the school board has a specimen transported in a huge van to one of the Los Angeles schools. This is what might be called getting a practical education, but is it complete without a field of buttercups and daisies?

Radio looks up. "Audible Journalism" has been coined by Martin Codel, radio writer, as a name for radiocasting of news. More and more radio is attaining that high standard where it will come to be known as "the fifth estate," as suggested at the recent Cleveland convention of radiocasters.

Those two New York magistrates who disposed of 1123 automobile traffic cases in four and a half hours must have themselves come close to exceeding the speed limit, so far as courts are concerned

Migration

ONE might suspect mankind of being more migratory than any creature in all the vast animal kingdom, if conclusions were based upon reports of travel by rail, and steamship passenger lists. In fact, although humanity leans naturally toward migration, evidence identifies birds as the most habitually migrant of all living creatures—the seasons being accurately marked by their flight.

Persons who live in rural districts, or those who frequent vast, open spaces, each year date the coming of spring by the sonorous honking of wild geese as they wing their way northward. These broad-winged birds, trailing their v-shaped lines across the sky, typify the whole migratory movement which quickens the heart of all animate nature, at the stirring of plant life within the earth each spring.

In the northern hemisphere, the vernal movement is away from the equator toward polar regions, as an avenue of escape from the intense heat that is approaching; in southern countries, although the trend of movement is also northward, it is toward the tropics, to avoid the advancing cold season. When the sun returns to Alaska in February, it is leaving Little America in the far south to a darkness of many weeks.

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It is an astonishing fact that wild geese, ducks and gulls—as well as many other birds—travel thousands of miles that they may nest and rear their young in practically the same places where they emerged from their natal shells; and now there is available a record of an arctic tern's trip southward which is truly remarkable, because of its persistent progress along a definite direction.

That particular bird was banded in Labrador, and 100 days later was caught in Natal, South Africa. It was identified there by the number on an aluminum band which it carried on its leg. In so comparatively short a time that graceful, white sea swallow had flown a distance of 9000 miles—having made a straight, progressive flight of ninety miles a day, as well as taking time off to fish for its living along the way.

But what a comparison between the sweep of wing and powerful pinions of such large feathered migrants and the diminutive wingspread of hummingbirds, with scarcely the breadth of a birch leaf as it unfolds from the bud! When these ruby-throated birds poise before the golden tubes of your honeysuckle vine in May, will you realize that those fluttering wings have carried the iridescent creatures high in air over rugged mountain ranges, above rushing rivers, hot desert sands and vast prairies—to come back and sip nectar from the flowers that bloom beside your open window? Compared with birds, men seem mere amateurs at migrating.

Still another, and perhaps more remarkable, phenomenon is that of frail butterflies taking extensive flights. In early summer these gauzy-winged insects move in clouds across the Isthmus of Panama, in search of new flowers. Ships have met them forty miles from land, and sometimes many thousands alight in the Bermudas from the northwest, leaving behind them a 600-mile expanse of ocean. The monarch butterfly comes and goes about the eastern part of the United States in this manner.

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In warm, temperate countries, when ground squirrels hibernate in burrows deep down in the earth, to escape the extreme heat and drought of summer, droves of herbivorous deer, sheep and goats seek lofty elevations where water and fresh pastures are assured. Of course, carnivorous animals follow the grazing herds, and all remain among the tree-clad mountain slopes until snow covers their food supply. In moving upward they find conditions equivalent to those which prevail northward—as each mile of altitude produces plant and tree growth similar to that which is found hundreds of miles to the north.

Among the odd, irregular journeys taken on foot, the occasional migrating of the common gray squirrels must be reckoned. For years they remain in one district apparently contented—when suddenly they gather from all directions, by the thousands, and travel for many miles—but they do not return. One can only surmise why they do this.

In northern Europe certain small animals, called lemmings, sometimes act even more strangely. These yellow-furred mammals, which are about the size of squirrels, at intervals varying from five to twenty-five years, suddenly move southward in hordes. When they come to the sea they plunge in, only to drown in enormous numbers.

Many fish, and a few reptiles, are regular migrants. Salmon, shad, some smelts, sturgeon and river trout are among those which regularly leave salt water and swim against the current of rivers, at spawning time. Almost at the source, they deposit their eggs in the sand—but they do not generally return to the sea. Marine turtles vary their procedure by leaving the water entirely, to roam about the beach in search of a suitable place to bury their eggs in the bank, before returning to their native element.

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It is within the memory of two generations ago that wild American bison, or buffalo, roamed western plains of North America in such multitudes that it took many hours for those heavy-footed animals to pass a given point while they were making steady progress in their terrestrial migration. As far as could be seen—and visibility is good at five miles across open country—that mass of heaving backs moved steadily onward. At springtime they followed the lengthening days almost to the ice fields; but when frost and snow reclaimed the lichens, moss and low-growing shrubs they subsisted upon, these grazing beasts collected their young of the year and trekked back where their food supply was more assured.

A few years after railroads were built from the Atlantic to the Pacific, crossing Canada and the United States, the ranks of buffalo were so thinned that means were taken to drive the few that remained into such national parks as the Yellowstone for protection—so there has been no more migrating of buffalo across the rolling prairies.

Also within fairly recent memory passenger pigeons performed regularly timed migratory journeys north and south, at springtime and fall each year. At such occasions, along the sky path of their flight, the sun would be darkened for days at a time by clouds of these long-winged birds, as they traversed the air in response to the demands of changing seasons. They have suffered inordinately from gun and trap; even worse, in fact, than the buffalo, for passenger pigeons are now considered to be extinct—as none have been seen for a number of years.

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In early years on the North American continent, as regularly as birds and animals followed their food supply—the native Indians followed the birds and animals. When buffalo herds tramped northward, it was time to move camp in that direction; and as soon as those huge brown animals reversed their course in search of more dependable sunlit spaces, the wigwams migrated, too.

For uncounted centuries geese, pigeons and buffalo went back and forth, with the natives following in their wake; but now there are no passenger pigeons, few buffalo, and the remaining Indians reside almost entirely within reservations. But those gray geese still wing their way forward and back, forward and back—like the pendulum of a clock—and if one may conclude from the successful efforts of interested conservationists, these heavy game birds will continue to take aerial migrations—even in the face of fast train service, many motor-driven cars, and the still more recent, adventuring airplane which carries armed hunters far afield at the suggestion of radio messages regarding the routes these birds are taking.

W. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Progressives and the Golden Rule

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "Whither Progressives," in your issue of March 17, is quite worth rereading by all who are interested in a most pressing problem.

It does full justice to the better motives of the Progressives, quotes the two outstanding paragraphs of Senator Borah's address at their recent conference, and touches on what is perhaps the most fundamental economic problem facing all real Progressives today.

May I add that when the time arrives when we shall be prepared to face our economic faults fearlessly, not only the people generally, but our business leaders as well, will be convinced of the mischievousness of forced consumption and production.

Some day, also, in the course of economic progress, our largest operators will fully appreciate the damaging effects to themselves in the long run of exploiting the common people until financial disaster overtakes them. They will find that fidelity to the real interests of all concerned is the keystone to abiding prosperity. At present the goose that laid the golden egg is not in the best of condition, having been squeezed too persistently for the golden fruit.

We speak of credits, foreign trade, raw materials, etc., as if they were the heart of prosperity, whereas they are but the results of that which makes for steady well-being. Sound business, like all sound things, has an ethical foundation, whose motto is, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and that precludes selfishness and greed on the part of both buyer and seller. A. G. SCHNEIDERHAN.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Taxation and Great Lakes Canal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An important problem is coming before the people in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, principally in New York and adjoining states. As ours is a government by the people, and as the people are the taxpayers, it might be well for the people to investigate. It seems that comparatively few people know that the canals through New York State are built and maintained throughout their existence by taxation of the people.

The waters of the Great Lakes are used in common by the United States and Canada, so that by agreement there is no tax for sailing over the lake waters. Therefore, as Oswego is the farthest east of any portion on the Great Lakes, a steamer can run 150 miles in Lake Ontario without paying taxes, thence through the New Welland Canal, a distance of about twenty-miles to Lake Erie, thence through Lake Erie and to all the Great Lakes ports, Chicago and Superior being the farthest west and Oswego, as mentioned before, the farthest east.

Now it is understood that there is a project being pushed to build a big canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River (about 300 miles), which to a great extent would be a big ditch parallel to Lake Ontario for about 150 miles, then to Oswego River and Oneida Lake and the Mohawk River, as the Barge Canal is now. This so-called canal would have to be paid for by taxpayers. Oneida Lake, being but a few miles from Oswego and connected by Oswego River, is now used for Barge Canal purposes, which extend to and through the Mohawk River to the Hudson. This makes a natural waterway a great part of the distance—through Lake Ontario for 150 miles—at little cost compared to the expense of the proposed canal through the State for the taxpayers to bear.

It is understood that another part of the project of digging the big ditch is to get the National Government to take the project from the people of New York and let other states pay part of these expenses. This whole proposal seems a strange one, as it is understood that the Erie Canal west of Syracuse is poorly patronized.

Another thing: How about the great and beautiful Niagara Falls, and how about our good neighbors north of us who have about as much interest as we in these Falls, if water is turned into a big ditch before it could reach the place which so many people throughout the world come to admire?

There is an old saying something like this, "That which is everybody's business is nobody's business." Let us hope that some organization of loyal people may take action before it is too late, and hope that the beautiful Niagara Falls will not be injuriously affected, and that the people will investigate before voting, and that boats will sail over natural waters where possible. FRANKLIN BAYLIS.

New York, N. Y.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Where Bolshevism Leads

TO my mind, the great error which the present rulers of Russia have made is in forgetting that not only has man a body but that he has a soul and its spirit. They teach the people that God does not exist, nor the soul, nor the spirit. They teach only a belief in matter, in the present life in the reality of death. The people are taught to hate all who are not proletarians, they are nourished with loathing for these, their enemies.

If the present rulers of Russia could be made to understand this basic truth of human life, they would begin a five-year program of spiritualization for the people, paying no heed to existing or organized religions, but making an intensive propaganda for the religion of love (the law of love). They would employ all the limitless means at their command to show and to prove to the people that nothing material gives real happiness without a spiritual background, which is the only firm and safe ground on which material prosperity can be built.

This is the only true and sure way to peace and happiness. The life of a spiritually and materially civilized community can be founded on only three principal pillars: the religion of love, the family and individual property—the private possession of enough to meet the exigencies of life. The family is the backbone of humankind. All other forms of existence, which include any practice of free love, belong to the animal kingdom, to which man, having emerged from it long ago, should not wish to return.

The religion of love is the only one which will bring about the brotherhood of man. The ideals of Communism will thus be reached in the only right way. The name of such a state will be called a spiritual democracy, out of which a spiritually strong people will grow to assume the leadership of humanity.

The rulers of Russia today are, therefore, on the wrong track. They have, I repeat, forgotten the essential, which is the soul and spirit of the Russian people and of themselves. They are leading the people to self-negation, which is the most dangerous error into which anyone can fall, because it is futile to deny, defy or ignore our origin in the Supreme Power which is God. It is not futile because to do so would anger God and cause Him to punish us, but because being ourselves one with God, and with that power, we cannot work against it and achieve the positive results in life.—*Alexander, Ex-Grand Duke of Russia*, in a letter to the *New York Times*.